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The Outlook

JANUARY 20, 1912

LYMAN ABBOTT, Editor-in-Chief HAMILTON W. MABIE, Associate Editor
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AN AMAZING FIRE

There were features about the destruction through fire of the Equitable Building in New York City last week which made it unique. Not, unfortunately, that loss of life through forces set at work by apparently trivial carelessness is unknown; not, happily, that heroism and devotion are uncommon; not that a building thought to be fireproof proves to be a storehouse of countless tons of inflammable matter which once well aflame makes stone and iron crumble like paper. But this is the first fire which indirectly all but stopped business in the Stock Exchange, and closed temporarily several banks; the only one in which securities and cash to the amount of about a billion dollars remained secure in vaults while a roaring furnace raged around; the first which caused forty-five millions of cash to be carted down Broadway under police escort; the first of magnitude to be met and fought right in the center of the financial district of the metropolis. The strange and picturesque aspects of this great fire sheathed in ice have held people's imagination, while the tragedy and pathos have moved their hearts. The dauntless Battalion Chief, William J. Walsh, killed as he led his men, and buried under tons of metal; the strange danger and narrow escape from death of the President of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, William Giblin, locked in his own vaults, nearly roasted and nearly drowned, comforted from without through a narrow slip by a brave Catholic priest and fire chaplain, Father McGean, and finally released by the sawing of steel bars—these are some of the things that made this fire not merely terrible but amazing. After it is over, as usual, it is easy to draw lessons: first, the need of individual carefulness in handling matches, cigarettes, and everything inflammable—the Triangle tragedy was caused by a misthrown match, the Baltimore fire, it is said, by a cigarette thrown on the sidewalk and blown into a cellar, this Equitable fire probably by a similar bit of thoughtlessness; second, the folly of delay in calling out the firemen until a fire has gained headway; third, the moral criminality of putting stoves and flues near an elevator shaft; fourth, the mistake of concluding that exterior stone walls make a building fireproof; fifth, the prime necessity of abundant water and strong pressure in a district of high buildings. When one reads the story, however, praise rather than blame comes uppermost. New York owes it to her fearless and efficient firemen that the Equitable fire was not the start of a conflagration which, in the consumption of property value at least, might easily have made the Chicago and Boston fires insignificant.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

In five months the dual campaign for the nomination of the Republican and Democratic candidates for the Presidency will reach its climax. The Republican National Convention is to be held in Chicago on June 18, the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore on June 25. In the past delegates to the National conventions have been selected at State conventions and at district conventions within the States. This year the same system will be followed generally, but not universally; for a new principle in making Presidential nominations has begun to be introduced during the past four years. In twelve States the delegates to the National Convention will be elected at direct primaries by the direct vote of the members of each party. In five States the voters will be in even closer touch with the actual naming of the Presidential candidate, for in New Jersey, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Oregon, and Nebraska not only will the electors select their delegates directly, but they will be enabled to express with equal directness their choice for the Presidential candidate of their

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party. The choice of the voters of a State or of a district will be only morally binding upon the delegates, but the experience in several States, notably Oregon and New Jersey, with the similar device for voicing the popular choice for United States Senator, shows that the moral bond is likely to be too strong to be broken. At the meetings of both the Republican and Democratic National Committees attempts were made to have all the delegates to the National conventions selected at direct primaries. But at both meetings the purpose was defeated. Even if the decision of the National Committees had been different, that action would have to be supplemented by legislation in each State involved. For it must be remembered that the value of any primary depends entirely upon its establishment by law. A voluntary primary is a primary without protection against either corruption or manipulation. The Presidential primary in which the voter expresses his choice directly for the Presidential candidate is based upon the belief that if the voter can intelligently choose between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan at the election, he can equally intelligently choose between Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes at the primary. There is, however, as yet no evidence to show that the Presidential primary will not be accompanied by certain disadvantages which might possibly outweigh its advantages. The experience of the States where it now exists may provide some interesting evidence on that question this year.

NOT THE RIGHT KIND OF ARMY REFORM

Comment upon needed army reforms was made recently in The Outlook in connection with the recommendations and criticisms made in his first annual report by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stimson. The subject now comes up anew as definite legislation is proposed. Military legislation of far-reaching importance, at least in what concerns the War Department if not the fighting force, has been attached as a rider to this year's Army Appropriation Bill. This action will effectually prevent a point of order being raised against the passage of the bill. Army legislation of such a drastic character should be passed only after serious and unthrottled discussion by Congress. Indeed, it appears to be high time that the whole organization of the army establishment should be thoroughly examined with a view to determining whether the money spent on it brings in a fair return. Our military establishment costs about one hundred million dollars annually, and yet army officers of high standing in their profession assert that we cannot put an organized fighting force of 20,000 men in the field within a month. Italy maintains an army of 235,000 men and 54,000 horses at an annual cost of seventy millions, and we have lately seen that without apparent effort she sent a well-organized expedition of 25,000 men across the Mediterranean, and in a few weeks followed this up with 25,000 more. Italy does not rank as a first-class military power, yet nobody in Europe was astonished at this feat, for there it is well understood that any army half worthy of the name must be ready to take the field in large and thoroughly organized units at a moment's notice. If we Americans cannot do this, it is evident that we are spending a hundred millions a year to no purpose whatever. As an evidence of the earnestness of army men in longing for such action as will make our army strong and fine, we may quote a passage from a prayer suggested "with reverence and humility" by the "Infantry Journal:" "Preserve us from the horrors of war, but keep us from the vices of peace by which Thou provest the right of nations to endure. Let us live in harmony and understanding with all nations, but in Thy mercy let us avoid weakness and humiliation. Make us strong in peace, that we may avoid war; make us strong in war, that we may restore peace."

THE HAY ARMY BILL

Piecemeal legislation, such as the measure now known as the Hay Bill, jammed through Congress as a rider to an appropriation bill, seems a particularly unwise way for the Democratic lower house to make a reputation for either efficiency or economy. That the army needs reorganizing we have no doubt. Mr. Roosevelt when President, Mr. Root, Mr. Taft, Mr. Dickinson, and Mr. Stimson as Secretaries of War, have all urged the passage of laws that will give us a more efficient force for less money. There is no doubt that it can be done, but Mr. Hay's method of approaching the subject inspires distrust in the civilian as well as the military mind. His bill proposes to increase the term of enlistment from three to five years, to abolish the offices of Chief of Coast Artillery and Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, and to consolidate the Quartermaster, Pay, and Subsistence Bureaus.

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The last is probably a good arrangement, and has been frequently urged by our War Secretaries, but Mr. Hay couples with it the requirement that the President must for the next thirty-two years select the head of this enormous department from officers of the present staff bureaus, and not from the line of the army. He also takes thirteen officers of high rank from the Adjutant-General's and Inspector-General's bureaus, and makes them permanent members of the General Staff. This violates the fundamental principle of the General Staff, whose officers are now, under the law written by Mr. Elihu Root when Secretary of War, all detailed from the line for periods of four years only. That law intended to insure, and does insure, that the fighting force shall be governed by the men who fight, and not by a sort of aulic council of bureau chiefs who never serve with troops in the field and who by the very nature of things gradually lose all touch with field soldiers. The entire measure savors of almost revolutionary preferment for the military bureaucracy at the expense of the fighting men of the army, and is strongly opposed by President Taft, Secretary Stimson, and General Wood. The army admittedly is in bad shape, as the cumulative result of a most defective military organization and an obsolete and cumbersome system of administration. Such measures as the Hay Bill, however, merely complicate an already intolerable condition, while the tactics employed in attempting to effect its passage by preventing open discussion of its merits indicate that its opponents do not feel secure in its virtue. Unhappily, too, those Congressmen who most emphatically attack the army are the very ones whose votes are cast for rendering it inefficient. The army itself should be heard concerning a measure so profoundly affecting its efficiency. Congress ought to give the fighting man a square deal. The Hay Bill is not a square deal.

A NEW YORK TRACTION COMPANY SEEKS POPULARITY

After three years in the hands of a receiver, the Metropolitan Street Railway System in New York City has achieved reorganization. In printed notices, pasted in all the cars, the new management makes to its patrons an announcement which contains three points of interest. First, it is said that the new company starts in with forty million dollars less of financial obligations than the old. Second, it is declared that outside engineering experts have estimated that the actual property used in the service could not be duplicated at the present time for ten million dollars more than the entire financial burden now resting upon the property. Third, the management expresses its conviction that the public can best be served by a property which is not only prosperous, but popular; and it announces that the new operating officials of the lines will give the public not only good service, but the very best in speed, safety, courtesy, cleanliness, light, and heat. All of these assurances will be welcomed by the traveling public of New York. If forty million dollars of the water injected by predatory gentlemen prior to the bankruptcy of the system have been squeezed out, it is well. If the capitalization is now upon a basis which makes the outstanding financial obligations less than the estimated cost of reconstruction of the system, it is still better. If the new management actually intends to try to please the public and to proceed upon the theory that the primary function of a public-service corporation is to give service to the public, it is almost too good to be true. The experience of the Hudson Tunnels, the managers of which have from the start done precisely this thing, shows that the New York public is an appreciative and grateful one. We believe that we are safe in assuring the new management of the Metropolitan system that, if it lives up to its expressed intention, the system will be both popular and prosperous.

SAVINGS BANK INSURANCE

The Outlook has more than once described the method of providing insurance (and especially insurance for people of moderate means) through savings banks—a method now in operation in Massachusetts. The experiment continues, and gains in strength and in extent. Very wisely, there has been no attempt to force the growth too rapidly. The third full year of the operation of the system has recently ended, and the results reported are encouraging. Thus the increase in the premium income for that year has been almost one-third over the premium income for the year before; the number of policy-holders has increased by more than one-half, and the new policy-holders carry about two millions of insurance. Among other interesting developments, it may be noted that what is generally considered the strongest savings bank in western

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Massachusetts—namely, the Berkshire County Savings Bank, of Pittsfield—has established an insurance department; that the rate of dividends to policy-holders is now equal to one-sixth of one year's premium; that the cost of insurance to policy-holders is (as stated by the managers of the plan) about forty per cent less than the amount they used to pay for industrial insurance under the rates of the industrial companies as they stood before the Savings Bank Insurance Law was passed, and is about twenty-nine per cent cheaper than the present rates of the industrial companies. A pleasing incident was the presentation by Mayor Miller, of Pittsfield, who is also editor of the Pittsfield "Eagle," of Christmas presents to twenty employees in the form of five-hundred-dollar savings bank insurance policies, with a promise that the premiums would be paid by Mayor Miller so long as the policy-holders continued on the staff of the paper. Only three banks in Massachusetts now have insurance departments, but thirteen have become agencies for the three. One hundred and forty employers of labor have also established unpaid agencies in their factories and workshops for the benefit of their employees, and several large employers of labor have contributed to the mutual benefit associations which protect the workman against sickness and death through savings bank insurance policies. It is hoped that some of the large city savings banks may now establish insurance departments; and the managers of the plan express their feeling that the movement is as yet in its infancy, and that it is sure to gain in public favor as it grows.

THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS

The French are fond of movement, and of dramatic movement. They certainly had it last week in the elections for a hundred Senatorial seats, and in the Cabinet crisis. The Senatorial returns show that the republican principle is increasingly rooted in France. Except in two of the western districts, the monarchist parties, which used to present candidates for the Senate and gain many votes for them, have disappeared. The Cabinet crisis, however, overshadows everything else for the moment. The Caillaux Cabinet has fallen. One of the causes of its fall was the discovery of semi-official and secret negotiations in regard to Morocco. Though the Chamber of Deputies has ratified the most recent Franco-German agreement regarding that country, the Senate has been warier. It summoned the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister to learn more about the origin of the negotiations with Germany, and also concerning the previous negotiations with Spain and England with regard to Morocco. This led to some remarkable revelations. As to the German adverse criticisms concerning the great French armed expedition to Fez, the Moroccan capital—on the ground that sufficient unrest did not exist there to warrant the despatch of such an expedition—the Foreign Minister declared that the situation at Fez had been grave enough to move the English, Spanish, and Italian consuls to advise the French favorably as to the expedition and to move the German Consul to advise his compatriots in Fez to leave the city. The Minister added that the German Foreign Minister had at first demanded the occupation by Germany of the Moroccan port of Mogador. These revelations were accompanied by others which had greater evidence of verity—namely, as to secret clauses in the treaties with England, Spain, Italy, and Germany. In the opinion of pessimistic critics, all of these clauses were more or less disadvantageous to France. When the Cabinet was accused of secret dealings and the Foreign Minister was asked about them in the Chamber of Deputies, he refused information, but gave color to the charge by immediately resigning from the Cabinet. M. Delcassé, the Minister of Marine, was appointed the new Foreign Minister. Though he served less than a day before the entire Cabinet resigned, he had the satisfaction of eliciting from the German press a comment in striking contrast with that which had characterized it concerning him ever since his "forward" policy in Morocco caused, so it is believed, the German Emperor's famous visit to that country and the German demands upon France for fairer treatment. Certainly it was significant of German protest that M. Delcassé's retirement followed just after the Emperor's return to Europe. Hence it is interesting now to read in the semi-official "Kölnischer Zeitung:" "We see no ground why we should not get along with M. Delcassé. We await him unperturbed, and hope that he will justify his reputation as a discreet man." Another cause for the fall of the French Cabinet, however, may be found in the belief of many Frenchmen that M. Caillaux was moved in his action primarily by considerations of international

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finance, and only secondarily by colonial interests. However this may be, the general opinion throughout Europe is that France certainly made a good bargain with Germany regarding Morocco.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S DECLARATION

"Force can never solve the differences between Northern and Southern China," said Yuan Shi-kai, the Chinese Prime Minister, last week to an English newspaper correspondent. Those differences, according to the Premier, can be reconciled only by a compromise. Accordingly, a Peace Commission was appointed, which has been meeting at Shanghai, and, if it has done nothing else, has saved the country a month's bloodshed through the armistice proclaimed on both sides. The Prime Minister is well justified in claiming as a personal triumph his obtaining of an unprecedented concession in the history of monarchies, namely, Imperial sanction to a National Convention, to be held shortly, to be truly representative of all China, and to have power to decide by vote whether China shall have a monarchical or a republican form of government. Yuan Shi-kai adds, however, certain warnings to the revolutionaries. "The revolutionary leaders believe that they can jockey me into accepting a packed revolutionary convention, which I never will. I am not fighting to maintain the Manchus, but to maintain law and order. My military plans, temporarily, are purely defensive. I shall not attack the republicans, but if hostilities are resumed my generals at the front have great latitude. We have funds for a longer period than is supposed. The Government will not recognize any foreign loan raised by the republicans. If such a loan were contracted, it would be a serious breach of neutrality." This declaration commits the Premier at three points—he is contending, not to maintain the Manchus, but to maintain order; he will not be the first to resume hostilities; and he will not recognize any republican loan. The expectation that hostilities will be resumed and the prevailing unrest have moved our Government to order the despatch of a battalion of infantry from Manila to Chinwangtao, the so-called "winter port of Peking," and about a hundred and fifty miles east of that capital. These troops are to be sent for the protection of a section of the railway between Peking and the sea, the protection of which railway has been, by treaty, confided to the Powers. Our allotted section of that road has lately been held by the British, together with their own. There are now along this railway British, French, German, Japanese, and Russian troops.

A PRESIDENT FOR PRINCETON

The trustees of Princeton University, at their annual meeting last week, elected Dr. John Grier Hibben fourteenth President of that institution, in succession to Governor Woodrow Wilson, who resigned in October, 1910. Professor Hibben was lecturing to one of his classes when the announcement of his election was made to him by a trustee, and he promptly took the oath of office. Thus ends a long uncertainty, in the advancement of one of the best known and most popular members of the faculty of Princeton. Dr. Hibben was born in Peoria, Illinois, the son of a clergyman, and was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1882. He carried off a number of prizes during his undergraduate years, and delivered the valedictory at his Commencement. That his studious habit did not interfere with his popularity is evidenced by the fact that he was elected president of his class in his Senior year. He was subsequently graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary, and spent a year at the University of Berlin, was ordained to the ministry, and became pastor of a church at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1891, when he joined the faculty at Princeton as instructor in logic and psychology, a position which he still holds. His teaching, however, has not been confined to this subject. At various times he has conducted classes in mathematics, Biblical literature, and ethics. As a lecturer, both in the class-room and before more general audiences, he has become very popular, and possesses the happy faculty of treating serious subjects in an interesting way. He has published several volumes; the latest, "A Defense of Prejudice," was issued last autumn. He is described as a man who happily combines firmness and decision with tact and good judgment. Although frankly opposed to Governor Wilson in some of the modifications of existing conditions which the latter was anxious to make at Princeton, Dr. Hibben inspired no bitterness. President Hadley describes him as "a charming man, an able writer, and, so far as an outsider can judge, an excellent choice for Princeton." The choice

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seems to have received the approval of the alumni of the University. Dr. Hibben has long been a favorite with the undergraduates.

A TWENTY-FIVE BILLION DOLLAR CORPORATION

In "McClure's Magazine" for January Mr. William W. Cook, a prominent corporation lawyer of New York, who is general counsel for the Mackay Cable and Telegraph Companies, which have a capital of one hundred million dollars, makes the remarkable suggestion that the only way to cure some of the evils of the trusts is to create the greatest private corporation that the world has ever known or dreamed of—a corporation with a capital of twenty-five billions of dollars. The proposal is certainly a startling one, but, as it is made by an expert lawyer who is thoroughly familiar with modern American industrial conditions, it deserves respectful consideration. It is sure, at all events, to excite public interest. Mr. Cook reviews the relation of the Government to the railways; points out the attempt which the American people are now in process of making to subordinate the railways to Government control; asserts that the people will never submit to Wall Street's control of the Government; and expresses the fear that in their struggle to free the Government from the malign influence of the "money power" the people will eventually turn to Government ownership of the railways. Mr. Cook does not defend the "money power;" he is as frank in pointing out its evils and the desirability of establishing an industrial democracy in this country as any radical progressive. Mr. Cook, however, does not hold to either of the usual methods proposed for supplanting financial or industrial oligarchy with industrial democracy; he does not believe in the proposal, which some radicals, including the Socialists, advocate, that the Government own the railways, and he appears to hold that effective Governmental regulation, such as The Outlook has long favored, is impossible. Instead of either he proposes as a substitute a sort of joint management of all the railways by Government and private capital. He suggests that Congress should create a holding company with a capital of $25,000,000,000; that this holding company should purchase in the open market or by condemnation proceedings all the railways of the United States; that the stock of this holding company should pay three per cent, guaranteed by the Government; that Congress in creating the company should choose the board of twenty-five directors; that the board should be self-perpetuating, but that no directors should be elected without the approval of the President of the United States, and possibly of the United States Senate; that a further safeguard against the domination of special interests in this board of directors might be provided by applying the principle of the "recall" when the stockholders disapprove of the acts of any particular director or directors. The control of special interests might be still further prevented, he thinks, by following the example of the Bank of England, in which "the right of voting for directors is limited to stockholders who have owned for six months at least £500 of the bank stock. Each stockholder has but one vote; no proxies are allowed." We do not attempt to go into the details of Mr. Cook's plan, but refer our readers to his article. He believes that able financiers and able railway men could be obtained to manage such a holding company with the same patriotic motives that lead distinguished Englishmen to administer the Bank of England for the benefit of the whole country. Perhaps the most significant thing about Mr. Cook's proposal is that it indicates the changed temper of great corporation experts towards the definite attempt of the people of the United States to make "big business" subordinate to general social and political rights. As a manifestation of the growth of this movement Mr. Cook's plan ought to receive serious attention.

RUSSIA'S STARVING POOR

The Outlook has already spoken of the terrible famine in Russia, the existence of which the Russian Government has vainly striven to prevent coming to the knowledge of the civilized world. The question has been asked, however, whether Americans can do anything about relieving the suffering there, in spite of the attempts on the part of those in authority to hinder any private charitable relief. During the last serious famine in that unhappy land, in 1906, Mr. Nicholas Shishkoff came to America to solicit help for his stricken fellow-countrymen, and used the money wisely. Mr. Shishkoff has passed away. But there are others who can be trusted to take up the work that he did so judiciously. One of them writes: "Perhaps some of

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our friends in America will again take pity on our poor peasants, and gather some money to keep alive our women and babies. With the money that was left after the 1906 famine Mr. Shishkoff organized a new society to improve peasant farming. The results have been very good. Even the dreadful summer heat and absence of rain did not spoil the crops in the villages where the new system of farming (dry farming) had been applied through the efforts of that little society. But the famine is much worse this year than in 1906." Another letter from Russia says that not only did the grain crops fail, but the grass and fodder. "Consequently as early as September the people had to get rid of all their horses and cattle and to live on a mixture of flour, acorns, bran, weeds, and the bark of trees ground to a powder The result is illness with innumerable deaths. What will happen towards spring God only knows! I should like it if we could have some expression of sympathy with the sufferers from the United States." Checks may be drawn payable to A. M. Kulubakin, No. 3 Zabalkansky, St. Petersburg, with the assurance that the money will be used for the starving people. The Russian Prime Minister has said in the Duma that nineteen and a half million people need State aid. A Russian who knows says that $1.50 pays for a hundred meals.

DRAWING AT SIGHT ON THE RICH

The possessors of great fortunes are passing through troubled times. Some of them are assailed as tyrants; many of them are brought to the bar because their practices have been heartless; a very small group have been pilloried as symbols of the greed for wealth, which is more and more detested by all people. The cartoonist deals with them with a free hand; the pulpit finds abundant illustration of evil ways in their careers; and the sensational newspapers live by describing their festivities and their funerals while blackening their characters on the editorial pages. It is quite true that this campaign has been provoked by the greed of some very rich people, by the vulgarity of others, and by a general lack of common sense on the part of many into whose hands vast collections of money have come. There is, however, a more serious aspect of the difficulties which now confront the greatly rich, and chief among these is the enormous pressure brought to bear on them to give away their fortunes. Men and women of great wealth are obliged to barricade themselves against almost innumerable appeals from every quarter, and there seems to be a general feeling that the unsuccessful have a right to draw at sight on the fortunes of the successful. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, and Mrs. Sage have, so to speak, organized their benevolent instincts, and conduct philanthropy on a business basis. Otherwise they would break down under the pressure. It would be interesting to know something about the magnitude of their daily mail. Mrs. E. H. Harriman has received during the last year and a half over six thousand begging letters requesting gifts which would equal in amount one hundred and twenty million dollars. These letters have been placed in the hands of the head of the Bureau of Municipal Research, and he has undertaken the task of investigating the applications and making a study of the conditions revealed by these letters, which, it is to be hoped, will result in some form of organization that will protect people who have money to give away, and at the same time bring to their attention those cases in which aid ought to be rendered.

GAMBLING IN FICTION

According to the New York "Sun," more than fourteen hundred novels were published in this country last year, of which about thirty secured a sufficiently wide reading to be regarded as successful from the publishers' point of view. During the past five years the average number of novels published annually has been one thousand, and among these the average number of very successful novels has remained practically stationary at thirty. This does not mean that a large number of stories have not attained a wide circulation; it means that only about thirty have gotten into the class of "big sellers." The "Sun" estimates the chances of popular success in fiction at three per cent, and calls attention to the fact that at roulette the chances are one to twenty-six, or nearly four per cent, and that in the popular gambling game of poker they are probably higher. Looked at from this standpoint, the publishing of fiction is a highly speculative business, both for the novelist and for the publisher; and the "Sun" estimates that on this basis out of every seven hundred and fifty manuscripts offered to the publisher, only one put into type would become what is

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known in the trade as a "seller." It is fortunate that the wisest and most experienced publisher cannot tell in advance whether a book will succeed or fail; still more fortunate that, in spite of the impression to the contrary, there is a considerable number of publishers who are interested in literature, and who will publish a book, either in prose or in verse, of distinct literary quality, whatever they may think of the chances of success. Many of the "best sellers" disclose on every page the secret of their popularity; but there are some which find their way into the hands of a host of readers and leave no clue behind them for the critic. Scores of stories are being sold to-day in this country which are not advertised or known in the circles of "good literary society." They belong to the nether region of fiction. Their lives are obscure, uncertain, and usually brief, and they pass on to unhonored graves; their career is purely commercial, and, having no souls, the hour of commercial death marks their total dissolution. As a business, not even mining is more purely speculative than the writing of novels; as an art, few ventures are more remunerative.

THE BOSTON PRODUCTION OF "PELLÉAS AND MÉLISANDE"

On the evening of January 10, at the Boston Opera-House, Georgette Le Blanc Maeterlinck made her first appearance in Debussy's operatic setting of her husband's play, "Pelléas and Mélisande." The rôle of Mélisande, both in Paris and America, was created by Mary Garden. The opera, with a cast including many members of the original production abroad, had such perfect presentation a few seasons ago in the Manhattan Opera-House in New York City as is seldom witnessed in any theater. It was also admirably given in Boston. The Boston performance, moreover, was of special interest because it embodied the ideas of the poet-dramatist in the matter of scenery, setting, and costumes. "Pelléas and Mélisande," musically and poetically, is a unique work. Debussy's music seems essentially the expression of a mood—the mood of the poet who conceived the story. So inevitably does the music convey the shadowy dream-movement of the story, the symbolic suggested character of the text, that, as has already been said, it is difficult to realize that it is the work of two minds. "Pelléas and Mélisande" is a thing removed from the color and atmosphere of life. It moves in the misty light of dreams. In the parlance of art, it is done in few values and flat tones, with illusive wavering touches of light. Praiseworthy as was the interpretation of M. André-Caplet, the young French conductor of the Boston Opera Company, the effect achieved was decidedly more realistic than that produced by Signor Campanini, who first presented the work to our consideration, and this effect, while musicianly, seemed on the whole less close to the spirit of the work than Signor Campanini's interpretation. The same impression was given by Madame Maeterlinck's impersonation. It suggested the poses of mediæval art, and exhibited more feeling for the dramatic qualities of her husband's text than for the character of the music. Madame Maeterlinck, who is a dramatic interpreter of songs as well as a singer in opera, brought to her impersonation all the trained facial expression of the actress. Mr. Russell had the stage of the Boston Opera-House made smaller that the picture might be more condensed—a debatable point æsthetically; but the colors used were highly effective. Moonlight blues and greens predominated, creating a tonal effect in harmony with that of the music. The principal parts were sung and acted effectively. Altogether, M. and Mme. Maeterlinck have every reason to be profoundly grateful to Boston for the beautiful performance of the opera given in that city.

GERMANY'S POSITION

The very frank article by the German Ambassador in this issue gives, of course, the official German position. It sets forth what Germany aimed at accomplishing and what Germany actually did accomplish in connection with the Morocco incident. Such a statement is of high value.

In order to appreciate this statement American readers should keep in mind two important considerations. In the first place, they should remember that there is an essential distinction between the national ideals which we, as an English-speaking people, have inherited, and the national ideals of the German people. As a writer in the "Round Table" has pointed out, the English ideal, which Americans have inherited, conceives of the State as existing for the protection and the development of the individual; while the Prussian ideal, which the

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people of the German Empire have inherited, conceives of the individual as existing for the defense and the service of the State. Thus, while the American, for example, justifies the United States' holding a dependency on the ground that the American Government is serving the people of that dependency, the German would justify the Empire's holding of a dependency on the ground that that dependency is essential to the welfare or the advancement of the Fatherland. In brief, the contrast between the English and the Teutonic national ideals may be roughly stated thus: The English view is that the State is a means and the man is an end; while the Teutonic view is that the man is a means and the State is an end.

The other consideration that the American reader should bear in mind is that great international questions do not deal with theories but with conditions, and that diplomatists, no matter how much they might wish to act in accordance with what they believe to be abstract right and justice, must decide upon national action with reference to national ambitions, powers, purposes, and responsibilities.

The German Ambassador's article is an exemplification of both these points: it is an exemplification of the German point of view and an exemplification of that type of international diplomacy and statesmanship which deals with reality.

Only as we of America keep such considerations as these in mind shall we understand the German attitude in international questions, and specifically the German attitude in the Morocco incident. What Germany has done in this case we must expect Germany to do generally—namely, to base her international action, not primarily upon the welfare of a neighboring nation or of a weaker people, but on the welfare of the Fatherland; and in such national action to consult, not abstract ideas of right and justice, but that regard for reality which the German Ambassador expresses in this sentence: "The course of events will always prove to be more powerful than the most perfectly worded treaty provisions."

We regard the Ambassador's article as of great importance to America; for it is clear that the first essential of the most humanitarian statesman in dealing with his neighbors is to know just what those neighbors wish, and what they will and can do, and what they will not and cannot do.

BETTER READ STANDARD FICTION!

The pre-Convention Presidential campaign opens with the publication of private and personal letters and with columns of purely inventive accounts of the quarrels, jealousies, and intrigues of the men who are supposed to be working for the nomination. The accounts are for the most part pure fiction and can be written in the office of any daily journal which commands the services of a man of inventive fancy.

That the American people like to read simply as an exercise of the eye and without reference to what they read is the most reasonable explanation of the publication of these yarns from the reporter's desk and the correspondence bureau in Washington. They supply the fiction which in its artistic forms is very expensive, and take the place of the *feuilleton* in the Parisian newspapers. They lack, however, the art of French fiction journalism. They show lamentable carelessness in the matter of plot; for two or three weeks the motive of the story is the antagonism of two men who are working, one in the open and the other underground, for the nomination; then the plot changes abruptly and the two have their arms around each other and have become brothers, whose common desire is to secure "the best man for the place."

If the readers of these serial tales paid any attention to the story, they would discover these discrepancies; but apparently they go on reading with casual and indifferent eyes, and the tale shifts and twists and has no end because it never had a beginning. Those people who want good fiction had better avoid the political news columns during the coming months, and re-read Dickens and Thackeray. "Monte Cristo" is not more varied in incident than these reports, letters, accounts, and interviews; and it has the great advantage of being interesting.

The publication of private or imaginary letters is more serious. The American people are careless and willing to be "fooled," but they hate meanness; and no candidate for the Presidential nomination will be harmed by the publication of a private letter which is frank in expression; especially if it happens to voice the feeling of his party.

Judge Harmon need not have taken the trouble to deny the report that once upon a time a member of his family wrote to a friend

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that her father hoped for the defeat of a certain candidate in 1908 because it would make his own political prospects brighter. As a matter of fact, a great many people entertained the same hope, and were not disappointed. But the story, even if true, had no interest for the public, and its publication was preposterous.

After this, must a candidate compel his grandmother and all his cousins to submit their letters to him before mailing them?

It is not only the meanness but the silliness of this kind of fighting that has brought politics into disrepute, and reduced the influence of a large number of daily newspapers to the negligible point.

THE ALASKA RAILWAY PROBLEM

If a man who has a great store of wealth in a house hands the keys of that house to another, he may still technically be the owner of the property, but in fact he has lost the advantage of ownership. The railways of Alaska are the keys to the wealth of Alaska. If all the wealth of Alaska should be made securely and forever the property of all the people of the Nation, the advantage of the ownership in that wealth would be lost to the people unless the people controlled the means of access to that wealth.

The railway question is thus a question of prime importance. It is not incidental to the questions of coal lands, of agricultural lands, of forests—it is a part of all these questions.

In principle, the question with regard to the control of the railways in Alaska is the same as the question with regard to the control of the railways in the United States. It is, therefore, not a new question—it is simply an old question newly presented.

What makes the railway question in the United States difficult is the fact that, while the people of the country were learning how important these steel highways were, they allowed those highways to fall into private ownership and private control. The railway question in the United States, therefore, has not been the simple one of deciding how best to control the highways of the Nation, but has been the complex one of deciding how to plan for the future and at the same time to correct past mistakes.

The Nation now has a fair chance to deal with the railway question in Alaska without its complications. The conditions regarding transportation in Alaska are described in an article by Mr. Hulbert in this issue. Inexperience may be an excuse for the mistakes which the Nation has made with regard to the railways in the past. That excuse can no longer be offered if it makes mistakes with regard to the railways in Alaska.

In that great Territory, as everywhere else, railways will inevitably be a natural monopoly. It has been plainly shown that Stephenson's dictum is true: Wherever combination is possible, competition is impossible. To leave the regulation of railways to the force of competition, or to expect that competition will have any lasting effect in regulating the railways in the interest of the people, is to disregard experience as well as reason.

In Alaska, therefore, the question is not, How shall the Nation secure conditions under which competitive lines may be built and under which those lines may compete with one another fairly? The question is, How shall a natural monopoly be brought under the absolute control of the Nation and be made to serve the people without waste?

That is the Alaskan railway problem before Congress now. If Congress had to choose between allowing conditions to arise in Alaska that have brought injury upon the people of the United States, and postponing all attempt at providing a railway policy for Alaska until a better solution should be devised, it would be distinctly the duty of Congress to choose postponement.

Congress, however, is not confined to either of these two alternatives. Secretary Fisher in his report reiterates the view he has already expressed, that the Government should take over and complete the construction of one railway system in Alaska, specifically that which leads from Seward on the coast to the Matanuska coal-fields. If the Government will do this, and then will control whatever privately owned railway is built from Controller Bay or other port to the Bering coal-field, it will have the opportunity of judging between two methods of securing to the public access to wealth which the public owns.

The day for even considering the question of dealing with the railway question in Alaska through the force of competition is long past. There are only two methods which the Congress of the United States should consider. One is the question of Government ownership; the other is the question of direct Government control. Fortunately, Congress is in a position to experiment with both, and to

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secure such conditions that either method may be ultimately adopted, according to the dictates of experience.

LETTERS TO UNKNOWN FRIENDS

Your question seems to me to present no serious moral difficulty. You are under no obligation to admit to your school any pupil whose admission would be disadvantageous to the pupils who are already in the school.

A parent has no duty to admit, it is doubtful if he has any right to admit, to his home a guest who is obnoxious to his wife and children. To bring a Negro guest into a white home or a white guest into a Negro home, a Jewish guest into a Christian home or a Christian guest into a Jewish home, a Roman Catholic guest into a Protestant home or a Protestant guest into a Roman Catholic home, if in the home there are such race or religious prejudices that the guest will be regarded as an intruder and his coming will be regarded as an intrusion, is a moral blunder. The first duty of the parent is to safeguard the peace and harmony of his home; and he has no right to disturb that peace and destroy that harmony by an act which provokes into activity a prejudice which is dormant. This is not the way to promote the spirit of human brotherhood. It is not recorded that the Good Samaritan took the wounded traveler into his own home. He took him to an inn.

Your school is simply a larger home. Your pupils are simply your temporarily adopted children. You stand to them in the place of their parents. Your first duty is to them. You ought not to bring into the school a pupil whose coming will excite their now dormant prejudices, produce in a now harmonious school a feeling of antagonism and ill will, tend by the disturbance to prevent the successful carrying on of the work of education for which the school was established, and perhaps end in the withdrawal from the school of many who are now being educated in it. You have no right to sacrifice the well-being of your present pupils in an effort to rebuke, or in a determination to disregard, what you believe to be an unreasonable prejudice. You might be willing to sacrifice yourself, your income, your business; but you have no right to sacrifice your home, or your school, or the children who have been intrusted to you.

If by so doing you could conquer an unreasoning prejudice, the victory might be worth the sacrifice. But this is not the way to conquer an unreasoning prejudice. Forcing a Negro into a white school is the way not to soften but to harden the prejudice. This is equally true if the school is Christian and the pupil is a Jew, or the school is Jewish and the pupil is a Christian; if the school is Protestant and the pupil is Roman Catholic, or the school is Roman Catholic and the pupil is Protestant. Such a course always intensifies the prejudice that already exists, and often arouses prejudice that was before latent.

It is for this reason that those Negroes who attempt to force themselves into association with whites and those Jews who attempt to force themselves into association with Christians make a great mistake. That is not the way to overcome race or religious prejudice. To force one's self into a room where one is not wanted is only to bring on a battle to repel the intruder or to cause an exodus from the room that it may be left to the intruder. In cultivated society the latter is the course generally pursued. If you bring into your school a pupil who, for any cause, reasonable or unreasonable, is obnoxious to the rest of your pupils, you will find that gradually they will withdraw and your school will either have to be abandoned or will be entirely transformed from its original purpose.

The Outlook has maintained that America has an unquestionable right to determine whom it will admit to its shores and whom it will exclude. And in deciding whom it will admit, America must make its first consideration the welfare of its present citizens. A nation has no right to sacrifice the welfare of its own people in a quixotic endeavor to promote the welfare of the entire human race. A parent has no right to sacrifice the welfare of the home in a quixotic attempt to provide a home for the homeless. Similarly, a teacher has no right to sacrifice his school and its pupils in a quixotic attempt to vanquish race or religious prejudice by treating it as though it did not exist. To open the door of admission to one pupil is neither wise nor right, if it means opening the door of exit to the pupils who are already there.

For this reason the Southern States are wise in providing separate schools for the white and colored pupils. The attempt to compel

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them to attend the same school would in most cases be a failure, and would end in leaving the white children to grow up in ignorance. And where it succeeded, it would probably only end in intensifying the race prejudice where it already exists and creating it where it now does not exist.

In such separate provision for the education of different races there is no more injustice to either race, and no more expression of opinion as to inequality, than there is injustice to either sex in the separation of the sexes in different colleges, as is the case in most of the Eastern States.

The way to conquer prejudice is not by giving it battle, but by giving time and opportunity for moral development. Mutual understanding is not promoted by enforced companionship. Pacification, not exasperation, is the remedy for race and religious prejudice. And the more unreasonable the prejudice, the greater the need of time and patience to overcome it.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

THE PEACE OF CHRIST

The peace of God is not only a familiar but a comprehensible phrase, for God is not only all-wise but all-powerful, and is therefore above all the momentary storms, the passing struggles, which sweep the world with a brief fury or trouble the souls of men as they pass from one stage of growth to another. From the top of a hill on a summer day one may often watch the clouds gather and sweep across the landscape, black and ominous, dropping bolts of fire as they pass; while far behind the brief rage of the tempest and far ahead of it lie smiling fields and men at work in them, and overhead the heavens abide in undimmed splendor of light. So God abides above the changes of tides and times, the forces of air and earth striving for harmony through continual readjustment of conditions.

But the peace of Christ is more difficult to understand. He was in the very center of the storms; again and again they broke on his path; again and again they found him solitary and without visible shelter. He dealt first, foremost, and always with the tempests that ravage the world; with the awful blackness of sin, the tragic source of half the devastating storms that rage on the earth; with those temptations which bring mighty tossings of the soul with them; with the miseries, sorrows, and appalling pains of humanity which often overshadow the sensitive and sympathetic spirit with darkness like a cloud. The shadow of a cross always traveled before him. And yet, in the center of the storm of life, in the very path of oncoming tempests, the peace of Christ remained unbroken. More than this: his peace was not only sufficient for himself, it was so deep and wide that he was eager to share it with all men. In the heart of the storm he could say, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." If there is one scene in his life which more dramatically than any other interprets his attitude towards men, it is his quiet sleep in the storm, his calm hushing of its fury.

And he told the secret of his peace when he promised to leave it behind him in the world: "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid. . . . I go unto the Father." These words were spoken to men who were only beginning to understand the Master whose mighty works and mightier words and still mightier spirit they had been learning for almost three years. He had told them that he was in the Father and the Father was in him, and they could get but a faint glimmering of his meaning. If he had said that he had never left the Father, they would not have understood, though it would have been simple truth. In all the vicissitudes of his earthly life, alike when he was in the fellowship of Martha and Mary and when he stood beside the woman taken in the very act of sin, Jesus was with his Father; the vileness of the world did not for a moment separate the Son from the Father; rather it brought them together, for where the need was greatest there the Christ was most divine; where the blackness of the tempest was most appalling there the Light of the World shone most gloriously.

In all the storms through which he passed there is no evidence that the heart of Christ was ever troubled, but there is evidence that it was sore and sorrowful; in the presence of death he was not dismayed, not even perplexed; but he wept! The peace he left to those who believe in him is not respite from the pains of loss and sorrow; it is not freedom from uncertainty, and the trial of waiting for light in dark places, and for leading in the confusion of the world. When peace comes between warring nations, or between groups of men whose interests seem to be antagonistic, a deep sense of rest and security follows; but the pains and burdens and perplexities of life are not at an end. Peace

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does not mean a solution of all the problems; it means the absence of conflict and the quietude in which those problems can be faced and solved. The peace of Christ was not escape from anxieties and pain; it was a companionship with the Father which set at rest all fear, all doubt, all conflict of wills. The Father who was above the storms and the Son who was in the heart of them were one in spirit, purpose, nature; the clouds and darkness did not hide either from the other. The peace which Christ left for us is not freedom from sorrow, from pain, from uncertainty; it is the ending of conflict between God's will and our will, deliverance from fear, rest in the love and power of God.

THE JUNIOR REPUBLIC

EDITORIAL BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

I RECENTLY visited the Junior Republic, or, as it is usually spoken of because of the man who founded it and is chiefly responsible for its success, the George Junior Republic, at Freeville, New York. I had expected to be pleased and interested, but my interest and pleasure far outran even my expectations.

The Junior Republic is just exactly what one of its chief backers, the President of its Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, Thomas Mott Osborne, has called it. It is a laboratory experiment in democracy. Incidentally, it is in the real and deep sense of the word a reformatory. There are now about 170 citizens, 100 of them boys and 70 girls. Any one is admitted provided he or she has sufficient strength of character.

A boy who has gone wrong because he has too much steam in his boiler, so to speak, is admitted on a full equality with the boy who has never gone wrong at all; and the most extraordinary thing is that he is about as apt to turn out a first-class citizen, not merely of the Junior Republic, but of the larger republic, the republic of the American Nation, when he graduates into it. The only persons excluded are those who go wrong through infirmity or feebleness of will, and this exclusion is in itself significant.

Mr. George's theory is that any boy or girl, man or woman, of sufficient strength of character can by practical experience as a responsible and independent citizen be taught, or, to speak more accurately, teach himself or herself, that good citizenship is the only kind of citizenship worth having, even from the individual's own standpoint. The place is a manufactory of citizens, men and women, and I do not know any place better worth visiting, nor any place better calculated to produce in the mind of the visitor a healthy modesty about drawing conclusions too rapidly from any one set of observations.

The Republic is an educational institution of the most valuable kind, and it develops in those who attend it a really passionate loyalty, a loyalty which I think on the average surpasses that felt by the undergraduates or graduates of any college with which I am acquainted; for the average graduate of the George Junior Republic feels, as he has a right to feel, that he possesses a diploma better than any he could possibly have gotten from any other institution in the world; and he feels a corresponding sense of pride, and of obligation so to carry himself that the Republic will in its turn have reason to feel pride because of his after career.

But, in addition to being an educational institution in the ordinary sense of a school of applied industry, it is also a school which gives the most invaluable training in the fundamental duties of citizenship. I had been told before I went there that the boys and girls literally governed themselves, that there was practically no government whatever from outside; but I had not been able to realize that the statement was to be taken as exactly true. The boys and girls live in cottages, or boarding-houses, and in each cottage or boarding-house (those for the boys as well as those for the girls) there is a matron, who exercises a certain supervision over the cooking and the care of the rooms; in the case of the girls this matron is called the house-mother, and there is a rule that the girls do not leave the house after nightfall. But, as far as I could find, this was literally the only rule imposed from outside, and its observance and the observance of cleanliness and good conduct in the cottages or boarding-houses depended entirely upon the action of the boys and girls themselves. They make the laws and execute them through their own elective officers. Neither any of the matrons, nor Mr. George, nor Mr. Osborne—save as one of the judges, when an appeal is carried

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before him—nor any one else except the boys and girls, has any power whatever. The boys and girls all vote (woman suffrage is accepted as a matter of course in the real democracy of the Junior Republic), and they are responsible for every law and rule and for the carrying out of every law and rule.

The effect has been astounding. Every one is busy, every one seems happy, every one is courteous and self-respecting, and, moreover, after a very short period in the Republic almost every boy and girl accepts it all as a matter of course. An offense committed by one of their number is thought to be an offense, not against some outsider or outside body with whom or with which they have no special connection, but against themselves.

The punishments are very real and very severe. In the prison the cells are iron cages, the work is hard, the supervision is severe and continuous, and the guards have no sentimental hesitation in chastising recalcitrant prisoners. Only the boys are kept in this prison; the girls, who of course are more easily handled, have a prison of their own. The offenders are apprehended by the Junior Republic's own officers, tried and acquitted or sentenced by the Junior Republic's own courts, and punished under the direct superintendence of the authorities of the Republic—who, by the way, I found, to my intense interest, have themselves not infrequently spent months in the jail, to which they were condemned before having learned better ways. The inmates of the prisons while I was there were being worked hard at useful employments; they were fed with an abundance of healthy but not dainty food; when not at work they were confined in steel cages. It was real imprisonment, real punishment.

But when they were once out of prison the punishment was through. The atonement was accepted as complete, and the boy took a fresh start on his own merits; and if he made good, the fact that he had been in the prison was not held in the slightest degree against him.

No boy is forced to work; but if he does not choose to work, then he does not eat! It occasionally takes him some days to realize that this is a fact and not an abstract theory with which he is confronted; but he is taught the fact by actual hunger, and then he goes to work. There are ample opportunities for him to earn his own living, but the work is real and hard, and is paid for in proportion to its value, each worker standing on his individual merits as shown by his skill and industry; the boys themselves insist on a course which develops and rewards individual efficiency. Drones and idlers are not tolerated; they are allowed to quit work if they wish, and if they work badly they are discharged; and then they find that starvation is not very far distant.

Newcomers often fail to understand just what is ahead of them; but it takes them only a very few days to learn. The education is of the most practical kind for boys and girls alike; each, when he or she leaves the Republic, can begin a wage-earning career without the smallest break. In addition, the ones with special aptitudes can train themselves for all kinds of special careers; and all alike are turned out with special training in the applied principles of democratic citizenship of the most healthy type.

Of course this Republic is not only of very great interest in itself, but it is of very great interest as illustrating a principle. It is extraordinary to see how successful the boys and girls have been in absolutely managing their own affairs. With the trifling exceptions that I have above noted, their self-government is absolute. On two or three occasions they have steered close to very serious danger, but have always come out right in the end.

One of the most amusing and interesting of these experiences occurred a number of months ago, when a concerted effort was made to take possession of the government by certain of the boys who were actuated by corrupt motives, and who used the less strong-minded or clear-sighted of their associates as tools. By a bit of rather adroit trickery, in taking advantage of the absence of some of the citizens at a snap election, they got control of the machinery of government. They proceeded to use this control for the corrupt pecuniary advantage of some of their own number who had been foremost in the movement; the corruption being of a kind not such as one would find in an ordinary school or college, but such as one would find in the worst governed of our cities. The temptation for Mr. George to interfere was great; but he steadfastly refused all appeals from the decent citizens, and told them that they would have to work out their salvation for themselves. The decent did work out their own salvation, developing the leaders demanded by the crisis in the persons of

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three of their number, who showed the nerve, intelligence, initiative, and entire bodily fearlessness which in their sum go to make up the highest type of good citizenship everywhere. By what was a kind of *coup d'état* they regained possession of the government and at once undid the evil that had been done. They threw the wrong-doers into jail (where later, by due process of law, they received heavy punishment) and restored the government of the Republic to a standard even higher than that which it had previously possessed. The three leaders in this counter-revolution for righteousness were among the half-dozen citizens of whom I saw most during my visit to the Republic; and I can say of those half-dozen citizens that I can imagine no work, in war or peace, in which I would not count myself fortunate if I had them under me or associated with me.

I saw the courts in actual operation. One case was appealed to the Supreme Court, of which Mr. Osborne is Chief Justice; the others were settled by the citizen who was acting as judge. There was an evident and efficient purpose to get at the real facts; and I believe that there are very few outside courts in which miscarriages of justice are so infrequent. The sentences were severe, and, moreover, they began at once; the boy who was sentenced walked out of the court-room into the prison and instantly began to put on his prison clothes. Every detail of the business, from the hunt for the criminal, through the arrest, the trial, and the punishment, was managed solely and exclusively by the citizens themselves; and the offender was deemed an offender, not against some outside body, but against each citizen personally—just as the idler was made to feel the disapproval of the whole community, in addition to paying the penalty of his idleness by not being able to get enough to eat. The mischief-maker, the gang-leader, the boy whose attitude has been a lawless defiance of society, and who hitherto has been fed by the admiration of his followers and his associates, as soon as he reaches the Republic finds himself cowed by popular disapproval, and by the prompt readiness of his associates to restrain him from what they regard as action taken against themselves, individually and collectively. It is not the outsider, Mr. George, Mr. Osborne, or any one else, who forces them to take this tone; it is the citizens themselves, the boys and girls, on their own initiative.

On Sunday there is always Sunday-school, and always, or almost always, church—conducted now by Protestant clergymen, now by Catholic priests, even by Jewish rabbis, sometimes all three officiating on the same day—for whoever cares to attend. Nobody is obliged to attend, and the boys certainly do not come from a class much given to church-going; but, apparently just because it is a matter of choice and not of duress, the great majority of them attend the Protestant or Catholic services, according to the church to which they belong.

Mr. George deserves very great credit, not only for having established an institution of singular use in itself, but for having established a principle which is of widespread applicability. I am not prepared to say whether in its entirety and everywhere this principle can be applied to the degree which Mr. George believes. I believe emphatically that machinery is necessary; but at all times and in all places I trust machinery less than I trust the individual—the power, the will, the good sense, and the initiative—that lies behind the machinery. Mr. George and his associates—such as Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Derrick, and the charming gentlewomen who live in the "House in the Woods," just outside the bounds of the Republic—exercise a most profitable influence for good therein. So do the various persons I met—Protestants, Catholics, and Jews—who take an intense personal interest in the work. This influence is all the stronger because neither those who exercise it nor the boys and the girls themselves are more than dimly conscious of its existence. I believe this Junior Republic has done an immensely valuable work; I believe that the principle it exemplifies can be widely applied; but I believe also that in order to make other similar institutions work as well as this has worked there will be need for just such self-sacrifice, such zealous and intelligent interest and guidance in each case, as, for its great good fortune, this particular Junior Republic has found among certain men and women of a not too common type.

It will be well if we apply widely the principles in accordance with which the Junior Republic is managed; but it is just as necessary for us as individuals to apply in practice the qualities which have enabled the men and women in question to be so useful to the Junior Republic.

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SENATOR LA FOLLETTE AS A CANDIDATE

A POLL OF THE PRESS

AMONG avowed Presidential candidates no one is more active, aggressive, or picturesque than Robert Marion La Follette, lately Governor of Wisconsin, and now a Senator of the United States. Even such a political opponent as the Chicago "Inter Ocean" (Rep.) says:

Mr. La Follette has courage. He puts on a bold front. . . . He does not talk about keeping in the middle of the road. He hoists his banner and blows his trumpet and marches straight along his side of the road shouting: "Come [redacted] and I'll save you!"

An Iowa paper has said that Mr. La Follette has a right to be considered the leader of the Progressives, because he is the most insurgent of them all.

Within the past month Mr. La Follette's candidacy has been specially and forcibly brought before the American people by reason of an extended speech-making journey, which, the Cleveland "Leader" (Rep.) says, bids fair to result in marked advancement of the cause of Progressive Republicanism.

Much of his platform has met with the hearty indorsement of his audiences, and, while some of his utterances evidently have been regarded by his hearers as more radical than they could wish, the Wisconsin leader has been received with a courtesy and enthusiasm that promises well for the Progressive cause.

Some of the La Follette policies are thus outlined by the Buffalo "Times" (Dem.):

In his speech at Cleveland last night the Wisconsin Senator and avowed Presidential candidate declared, as might have been expected, against the main policies of the Taft Administration, throwing down the gauntlet against the Payne-Aldrich tariff, opposing the President's plan for Federal chartering of corporations, and former Senator Aldrich's currency and bank centralization scheme came in for sharp reprehension. Other La Follette planks are direct primaries, including Presidential ones, proposal for a commission to check restraints of trade, disapproval of the construction of law which holds that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act applies to labor organizations, and attack on the Gary idea of Federal regulation of prices.

The Council Bluffs (Iowa) "Nonpareil" (Rep.) says:

A careful reading of La Follette's views on the questions now pressing for solution cannot fail to convince an unprejudiced reader with these facts: The Wisconsin Senator is a great student. He is fearless in opposing wrong, and faithful in supporting right. He is not an agitator, but a constructor. He is quite ready to strike at wrong, but is careful to have his remedy right at hand. He is careful and thorough in investigation, well balanced and thoughtful, though vigorous in prosecuting his work. He is clearly of Presidential size, and with him in that great office there would be no discrediting of faithful public officials, no Aldrich tariffs, no Ballinger Conservation, and no dependence upon the courts to get outside their proper spheres to control industrial affairs.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger" (Rep.), declaring that Mr. La Follette's journey will be without its uses to the country because he will enlighten the people as to the policies he advocates and the frame of mind in which he and his supporters propose to undertake their tasks, also says:

The revelation will be of value as a guide and warning to staid and reasonable people because Mr. La Follette is indisputably trying to revive, in a country which has already been too much plagued with them, the policies and the tone, temper, and spirit which characterized Mr. Bryan's first and most dangerous outbreak.

The Rochester (New York) "Democrat and Chronicle" (Rep.) also says that Senator La Follette's speeches so far "are nothing more than a threshing over of the old straw of Bryanism," while the Des Moines (Iowa) "Capital" (Rep.) remarks:

Even some of the Chicago mugwumpian newspapers which have been coddling Insurgency and prattling about the "virile leadership" of the great statesman from Wisconsin are standing aghast at the inflammable utterances with which the Ohio winter winds have been laden. The Chicago "Record-Herald" weepingly murmurs, "Mr. La Follette stands for things which very few Progressives can or will accept." Is it possible! On with the La Follette dance! Let words be unconfined!

The Democratic view as expressed by the Columbia (South Carolina) "State" (Dem.) is as follows:

La Follette continues to awaken enthusiasm in the hidebound Ohio strongholds of regular Republicanism, which pleasant situation, it need not be said, cannot fail mightily to comfort the opponents of the Grand Old Party.

With reference to his achievements in Wisconsin the Waterloo (Iowa) "Courier" (Ind. Rep.) says:

A great deal of genuine reform has been accomplished in the Badger State, due principally to Wisconsin's most distinguished citizen, Mr. La Follette, and pointing to it as a campaign argument is a worthy method by which to urge La Follette's cause.

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When Mr. La Follette was Governor of Wisconsin, perhaps his principal achievement was a reform of the railways. As to this, we have some pertinent comment from the Los Angeles (California) "Express" (Ind.):

Senator La Follette uttered a very important truth in Ohio the other day when he said that in Wisconsin it had been demonstrated that railroad regulation based upon a fair and intelligent investigation of all the elements bearing upon the relations between the people and the corporations, and a just regard for the rights of each, insured the stability of corporate securities and a permanent and equitable basis for their business, attainable in no other way.

A Progressive, namely, Governor Osborn, is thus reproved by the Sacramento (California) "Bee" (Ind.) for the manner of his recent attack upon another Progressive, Senator La Follette:

Governor Osborn, of Michigan, is a curious sort of person. The address he delivered at Lansing to a crowd gathered to hear La Follette would have been highly discourteous had the Senator been present, according to the programme, but to make such a speech in his absence, and so without giving him opportunity to reply on the spot, was more than discourtesy—it was contemptible and mean.

On the other hand, the New York "Globe" (Rep.) says:

Governor Osborn is unquestionably right when he says that La Follette cannot be nominated, and doubtless right when he adds that he could not be elected if nominated. In a democracy the real leader of a movement is not acceptable as a candidate. Calhoun was the molder and the maker of the political thought of a great and dominant section, yet was unavailable for the Presidency. Webster was likewise unavailable, although the Nation came to New England for a much smaller man. Clay tried three times for the Presidency and always failed. Seward was the greatest personal force in the early Republican party, yet he was passed over. La Follette has been tried and convicted on the charge of being too much of a reformer. It is not probable that he is under any illusions as to the possibility of his candidacy's success. Indeed, it is said that the candidacy was launched solely because of the feeling that the Progressive movement would go to pieces if there was not a Progressive candidate who was willing to stir about.

In the La Follette platform three subjects stand forth with special distinctness—the trusts, the tariff, and the recall of judges. As to the trusts, the Topeka (Kan.) "Capital" (Rep.) declares:

La Follette alleges that fewer than one hundred men control the great financial and industrial affairs of the Nation. But Samuel Untermyer, among the leading Wall Street corporation lawyers, says in a speech delivered a week ago in New York that "thus it has come to pass that less than a dozen men in the city of New York are for all practical purposes in control of the direction of seventy-five per cent of the deposits of the leading trust companies and National banks in the city of New York, and of allied institutions in various parts of the country."

The great corporation lawyers are making La Follette's statements appear somewhat mollycoddlish. . . .

Verily the corporation attorneys are outdoing La Follette as calamity seers!

As to methods of dealing with trusts, the Columbus (Ohio) "Journal" (Ind. Rep.) remarks:

In Madison, Wisconsin, the other night, Professor Hall, of the University, a pronounced La Follette man, spoke and said that never in the history of the country had there been an Executive who more vigorously enforced the law than President Taft. In the same spirit of candor we might all say there has been no man in the history of the country who has resisted with more courage and ability the encroachments of organized wealth than Senator La Follette.

As to Mr. La Follette's criticisms of the corporations, however, the Chicago "Tribune" (Ind. Rep.) inquires:

Senator La Follette has so much good material to fight with, why does he stoop to distort the position taken by other public men—namely, those who propose the Federal license or Federal incorporation? He declares that "no system of licensing or incorporation will be submitted to that fastens on to the people these illegal and criminal profits." But who proposes any such system, or who has advanced any such system?

The New York "Times" (Ind. Dem.) thus sums up the situation:

He and a good many other Progressives are subject to a delusion about the people of the West. They know that the voters out there have listened to hosts of Chautauqua orators who, like Mr. La Follette, talk about the trusts and the money power and other things without the slightest sense of responsibility or without any regard to the facts. . . . In addressing Western audiences, therefore, these gentlemen proceed upon the theory that denunciation after the manner of the muckrakers and violent assaults upon the corporations, the banks, and property generally are all that is necessary to build up a following and win votes. If any considerable part of the American people were such unconscionable fools as Mr. La Follette takes practically the whole West to be, the Republic would indeed be in danger. Mr. La Follette's Presidential ambitions are, we believe, in great danger, but we think the Republic is safe.

As to the tariff, Mr. La Follette's views are sarcastically summarized by the Boston "Herald" (Ind.):

Senator La Follette's peculiar tariff record is apparently known to the Bay State's Progress-

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ive Republicans. There are thousands of our people who believe with all sincerity in protection, and thousands of others who believe in tariff for revenue only. But neither side can muster any admiration for a public man whose economic faith is high protection for Wisconsin and approximate free trade for Massachusetts.

The New York "Sun" (Ind.) prints Mr. La Follette's profession of faith as delivered by him in the United States Senate:

Sir, I have always regarded platform declarations representing the clearly defined views of the majority of the party as sacred obligations. I believe, sir, that a political party is bound to carry out faithfully in letter and spirit the pledges upon which it secures the support of the electorate.

The "Sun" then adds this comment:

The Wisconsin Republicans have said that the tariff should be revised schedule by schedule after a non-partisan tariff commission has ascertained and reported the cost of production here and abroad. Regarding that declaration as a sacred obligation, Mr. La Follette proceeds to kick it into a corner, to revise the wool schedule on his own hook, his own information, misinformation, and belief, and then to revise the revision in consideration of Democratic votes. Great is cant, and Mr. La Follette is sure that it will prevail.

Concerning reciprocity in particular, the Toledo 'Blade" (Ind. Rep.) declares that when Mr. La Follette entered the fight against it he lost his birthright of leadership of the Progressive movement:

The Progressive movement will go forward. It must. But Mr. La Follette will not lead it.

"We Progressives stand for applying the recall to the judges," said Senator La Follette in one of his Ohio speeches.

An Independent paper, the Springfield "Republican" (Massachusetts), comments:

Senator La Follette's Ohio speeches have committed him irrevocably to the principle of the recall, even as applied to judges, yet there must be a great many Progressives in the Republican party who would deny that the recall of judges is good Progressive doctrine. The Senator's speeches, however, include it among "the tenets of Progressives," and, inasmuch as Mr. La Follette was indorsed for the Presidency by the Chicago conference in October, he is an authority who should not be disputed on a point of party principle in any reckless or idle manner.

The Dubuque (Iowa) "Telegraph-Herald" (Ind. Dem.) defends Mr. La Follette by saying that, having abiding faith in the justice and the wisdom of the people, it is not surprising to hear from him the declaration that you can trust the sober sense of the American to do justice.

The people of our country are conservative and not radical. Who hold to opposing views logically should oppose the recall. But who have or who profess to have faith in the people must approve the recall as reposing in the people power over their judicial officers.

Mr. La Follette's criticism of Mr. Taft culminates in the following phrase: "The President's course has been vacillating and without definite policy, because, apparently, there has been throughout his Administration no deep conviction other than the hour makes appear expedient." Such a statement seems to the Philadelphia "North American" (Ind. Rep.) "a clear, dignified, damningly temperate marshaling of recorded facts," and "fraught with a mighty meaning." Not so, say other papers. The New York "Mail" (Ind. Rep.), for instance, declares that it is Senator La Follette at his worst; the Sacramento (California) "Union" (Ind. Rep.) says that this "vicious attack" will not worry either Mr. Taft or his friends. Even in the West Mr. La Follette seems getting on some people's nerves. For instance, the Yankton (South Dakota) "Press and Dakotan" (Rep.) thus snaps at him:

Why couldn't the "Public Opinion" editor in sending his "official" call have stated that it was a La Follette meeting instead of calling it a mass-meeting of "Progressives"? Simply because he realizes that La Follette is losing ground in this State, and that the magic spell which his name cast over those who became his easy followers has been broken.

Referring to the statement that Mr. La Follette is a Socialist, the Milwaukee "Journal" (Ind. Rep.) declares:

This is unjust and untrue. It is inane and in a way insane.

These newspapers, blind or blundering like most Tories, fail to distinguish between Socialism and sound liberalism. They make the common and very stupid mistake of pronouncing Socialistic all men and measures that are not to their way of thinking.

One of the chief differences between Tories and Progressives is that the former fight Socialism blindly, all the time standing for abuses and conditions that make for its growth, while the Progressives fight it intelligently and seek to remedy the abuses and conditions upon which it thrives.

To confound Socialism and Progressivism shows crass ignorance or willful error. Socialism has grown up under Toryism and very largely because of it. Progressivism is as inimical to Socialism as it is to Toryism. It presents a means of escape from both—and both are equally to be dreaded.

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GERMANY AND FRANCE

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE MOROCCAN QUESTION

BY COUNT JOHANN HEINRICH VON BERNSTORFF

GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES

Count von Bernstorff is the son of the late well-known diplomat and statesman Count Albrecht von Bernstorff, who was at one time Germany's representative in Great Britain. Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff also entered upon diplomacy as a profession, and saw service in Constantinople, Belgrade, St. Petersburg, and London before going to Egypt, where he filled the important position of German Agent at Cairo. He was thence transferred to Washington as Ambassador, in succession to the late Baron Speck von Sternburg, and has continued that diplomat's very effective and acceptable work there. Count von Bernstorff has been particularly well known in this country by reason of his many addresses on important public occasions, and these addresses have all been marked by an unmistakable note of authority.—THE EDITORS.

THE Moroccan question has passed out of its controversial stage and is now a part of history, so that we are able to look back on it with an impartial spirit and to judge the aims and results of the German Government's action with fairness—a fairness which seemed to be sometimes lacking during the heat of the discussions.

It is well known that until 1904 England and France were contending with each other for supremacy in Morocco. Then followed the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904, and in the fall of the same year a French banking syndicate contracted a new large loan with Morocco. Privileges of such importance were granted to this group of banks that the eventual fate of the Sultan's Empire seemed to be decided. Germany, however, intervened; the Emperor visited Tangier, and a few months later the Conference of Algeciras was held. In fair words it proclaimed the independence of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan. It also created a multitude of provisions and stipulated the "open door" in Morocco. At the same time, however, police powers were granted to France and Spain in eight open Moroccan ports, and, furthermore, the treaty concerning the above-mentioned loan was ratified with certain amendments. Above all, owing to the long Algero-Moroccan border line, the Conference could not prevent French influence in Morocco from continuing and even increasing. On account of the wholly unsettled and untenable conditions in Morocco—which it is no use denying—opportunities for the exertion of French influence could not long be wanting. In fact, the occupation of Ujda and the bombardment as well as the occupation of Casablanca soon followed. All this could have been prevented only if Germany had been inclined to restore order in Morocco, and first to go to war, as would have been inevitable, with the Powers hostile to such an act on her part. The course of events will always prove to be more powerful than the most perfectly worded treaty provisions, and the Algeciras Act could not expect to alter the fact that Morocco and her inhabitants no longer in themselves possessed the strength to reorganize their country. Some enthusiasts believed that Muley Hafid would be able to perform this task, but they soon had to recognize that, notwithstanding his skill and ability as a statesman, he did not have the power to bring about the necessary changes without foreign assistance.

For the German Government there was therefore only one way open to protect German commercial interests in Morocco, viz., by securing France's protection of these interests. This result was achieved by the Morocco agreement of February 9, 1909, which expressly mentioned the Algeciras Act as its basis. Clearly the object of this agreement could only be to delay French advance in Morocco as long as possible; so that German traders, farmers, and manufacturers were in the mean while, under this same French protection, guaranteed by treaty, able to consolidate their interests in Morocco to such a degree that a French protectorate could not destroy them. No one who knew the conditions in Morocco as they really were, and not as one perhaps wished them to be, could entertain the slightest doubt that a French protectorate must in the course of time be established.

This would have been considered the natural course of events had the aspect of affairs not suddenly changed when M.

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Pichon retired from the French Foreign Office and was replaced by M. Cruppi. It seems that colonial fanatics who could not await the ripening of the Moroccan fruit took advantage of this change to obtain the consent of the new Minister of Foreign Affairs for the expedition to Fez. The pretended danger of the military mission and of the European colony in consequence of the rebellion of tribes in the neighborhood of Fez formed a welcome pretext. The capital was reached and military posts were established. Although assurances were given again and again that the military forces were to be withdrawn to the coast as soon as possible, it was evident that the larger part of the country would, like the Schanja province, soon be directly controlled by French agents and military authorities.

During all this time semi-official German newspapers had constantly reiterated that, according to communications received in Germany, the Europeans in Fez were not at all in danger. When these hints proved to be of no effect, the "North German Gazette," on April 30, 1911, addressed a new warning to France which could not be misunderstood, declaring that a Sultan governing with the aid of France no longer represented the sovereign Sultan as defined by the Algeciras Act, and that Germany therefore would be entitled to resume her former freedom of action. This warning was not heeded. Events took their course, and it was soon clear that the south of Morocco would also be drawn into the growing unrest. In this case the security of the Europeans living there—among them many Germans—might indeed have been in danger, since there were no French troops in the south, and no forces of the Sultan which could be counted on. At any rate, several German firms feared that their interests and their officials were in danger, and during the month of June asked the German Government for protection. As a consequence, the German cruiser Panther was sent to Agadir.

The French newspapers published during those days prove that, after having been startled at first, French public opinion very soon perfectly understood the meaning of this step. For any one who had followed the course of the Moroccan question it was inconceivable that Germany should suddenly wish to conquer Moroccan territory. Even during the most critical moments of the whole affair Germany had always emphatically declared that she pursued only economic interests in Morocco, and this with good reason. For Germany the occupation of some part of Morocco—apart from the war which no doubt would have ensued—could mean nothing else than a long and continual display of military forces perfectly out of proportion to the possible gain. The friendship of the Moroccans for Germany naturally would have turned into enmity as soon as she followed the example of France and took up the rôle of an aggressor. It is only necessary to glance at the map and to look at the sea route from Wilhelmshaven, in Germany, to Morocco by way of the British Isles to understand what it would have meant for Germany to send a large military force to Morocco. This would, however, have been unavoidable, since without such a force it would have been impossible to subject to German rule the sturdy tribes of south Morocco, all the more so because they would have tried to obtain help from their Algerian neighbor.

As already stated, the attitude of Germany was soon understood in Paris. The error of the expedition to Fez having been made, there was nothing left but to bear the consequences and pay dearly for what otherwise in the course of time might have been obtained without any sacrifice whatever.

There could be no doubt what price Germany would ask.

On the one hand, increased and precise guarantees for the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, which would enable Germans to settle and do business in Morocco in spite of a French protectorate.

On the other hand, a compensation in the form of colonial territory, which had already often enough been mentioned during the earlier phases of the Morocco affair. Frequently the desire had been expressed in Germany that such a step should be taken. The Government, however, had hesitated, hoping that the independence of Morocco might be maintained. This hope was now destroyed by the force of events, and Germany must be considered lucky for having been able to return to the idea of compensation.

It is well known that from the beginning this compensation was desired in the French Congo, in order to unite as much as possible the adjoining German colonies on the western coast of Africa, were it only by forming an economic unity through the establishment of appropriate trade routes. This goal was reached by the recent Morocco agreement

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between France and Germany, which gave the latter Power access to the Congo and the Ubanghi.

Although, of course, opinions may differ about the value of the territory ceded to Germany, it is evident that German commerce and industry, German miners and farmers, have obtained valuable guarantees for their interests in Morocco. The agreement furnishes a powerful instrument in the hands of the German Government, enabling it permanently to protect German interests in spite of all contrary efforts. A careful reading of the text of the agreement will be convincing in this respect. The explicit prohibition of differential treatment of goods imported by foreign countries—which is of equal benefit to all nations, including the United States—the severe rules for controlling this, the possibility of an appeal to a clearly defined system of arbitration with regard to claims against Moroccan and French authorities, the possibility of the construction of private railways without public competition, and their administration by private boards—all these provisions of the agreement cannot be too highly valued.

On the whole, it can therefore be said that the negotiations conducted under the moral pressure of the sending of the Panther to Agadir led to a satisfactory result for Germany, because she avoided chasing phantoms, and tried only to reach a goal which it was possible for her to attain.

AS OTHERS SEE US

BY MRS. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS

THE observations made in my previous articles upon American women have been the expression of the views of one of their compatriots, and consequently more or less partial or prejudiced. It may be both amusing and interesting, possibly also somewhat wholesome, to look for a time through the eyes of foreigners and note the impressions produced by a type which one and all, whether moved by disappointment, envy, or alarm, seem never to regard with indifference.

Sometimes these criticisms are most surprising, but it is necessary to live with a people in their own environment, and possibly for more than one generation, to understand them thoroughly. Circumstances and customs strangely modify the view-point. Familiarity breeds indulgence as well as contempt, and long-continued condoning makes a fault very nearly approach a virtue.

Perhaps the most remote from our way of living are the Orientals, to whom our customs and habits appear as strange as theirs do to us. Huang Hsiang-fu, an eminent Chinese lawyer, some years since published a book in which he jotted down his observations of our Western life. The book is unique, it is needless to say. One of the strangest of our customs, in his eyes, is our habit of kissing, and as described by him it would certainly appear so to us. He remarks that "the most respectful form of this courtesy consists in applying the lips to the lower part of the chin and making a smacking sound." He notes that women commonly do this, "which is exceedingly strange." "Husband and wife go arm in arm along the street, yet no one smiles." "The husband will perform any menial service for his wife and nobody will jeer at him." "No man may smoke while women are at the table, but occasionally, when they have finished eating, the women leave purposely, letting it be known that this is done out of compassion." The author was also much astonished at the fact that women "must go out walking in the streets every day."

This astonishment at the fact that men are willing to perform a menial service for a woman is not confined to the Orientals. Quite recently a young American woman in Berlin entered into a discussion with a German gentleman upon the relative position of woman in America and Germany, and, upon his defense of his position that the women of Germany were as highly honored by the men of their country as are American women by American men, she put to him as a test the inquiry whether he would be willing to put his wife's overshoes on her feet, to which a scornful but embarrassed "*nein*" was the reply.

Not only have the men of the Orient commented upon our countrywomen. Some of

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the women of the East have not refrained from criticism. The Maharani of Baroda has twice visited the United States. On her last visit, quite recently, she talked with the newspaper representatives freely. She is reported to have made the following remarks: "The women of your big, vast, young country, I confess, disappointed me. I had heard so much of them: that they equaled the Frenchwomen in their two most striking qualities of *chic* and vivacity; that they dressed far better than the Englishwomen; that they were as coquettish as the Spanish, though in a franker way; that they were, in short, as fascinating as the most fascinating women in the world—the Russian.

"Well, they are not. They are less *chic* than the Frenchwomen because their clothes are more exaggerated, less becoming, and not always appropriate to the occasion. They dress better than the Englishwomen—more conspicuously, perhaps; but their clothing is not so durable, suggests nothing of the solid qualities of modesty and station as do the tweeds and broadcloths worn by the English. Their coquetry is not attractive, for it possesses no subtlety. I understand that some American women make the proposals of marriage. That I do not doubt after watching them making themselves agreeable to a man at dinner. I am not at all surprised that American men do not make love well. The women save them the trouble."

Commenting on the foregoing, the Indian editor reminds his readers that the Maharani "is not a Western woman, and therefore she does not know, not having cultivated it, the trick of concealing or glossing over her thoughts." Which comment rather takes one's breath.

Another woman of India has also expressed herself concerning us. The Princess Prativa was reported in London to have said this:

"The women of the rest of the world are so unhappy. We of India alone know the art of happiness. I am glad that there is an opportunity to carry the gospel of peace into the nations of the restless. I want to go to America, for it is the most restless, unhappy land of all. I have been told that America is very rich. Yes, yes; but what of that? We judge a nation by the status of its women, and the status of the American woman is eternal unrest. One woman once said to me, 'I have nothing but money, and I'm tired of that!' They lack that calm center of philosophy without which life is a whirlpool and the world is in a vast turmoil. They talk loudly. They try to be sprightly, and only succeed in making ugly faces. They are not enough alone. They do not read enough. They chatter too much and think too little."

And this from a land where the percentage of women who know how to read and write is less than six in a thousand!

There are evidently calms and calms, or is there a difference between stupidity and peace? It was a different story that was told by another woman of India, who looked into the face of her American teacher and said, "Your *shastras* must have been written by a woman, they speak so tenderly of us."

But, after all, we are more concerned with the opinions of our nearer neighbors, the people of a civilization like our own.

This opinion appeared as a stimulating breeze, or a sudden slap in the face, to one American reader who had by chance picked up a copy of "Über Land und Meer," and was attracted by a beautifully illustrated article on the Yellowstone Park, the opening sentence of which was substantially this: "*We all know that Americans are so given to exaggeration that we cannot believe all they say*, but really they cannot overstate the beauties of the Yellowstone Park." A delicious frankness that causes one to gasp, but it is something to have the scenic beauties of America recognized.

But to return to the subject. A few years ago a German author, William Polenz, wrote a book on America which he called "The Land of the Future." One chapter is devoted to "American Women." We read with humility:

"The American family life has, *like all which is good and great in the New World*, its roots in the Motherland of Europe. . . . For sacredness and purity place in the first rank will be given the position which woman holds in the family, and the consideration which men give her." (Why not give American men credit for their peculiar respect and consideration for women, since it is unique?)

He is particularly interested in our treatment of marriage and divorce, and, while severely criticising the lack of uniform laws of divorce in all the States, he approves of the ease with which divorce may be obtained:

"But generally the tendency in the practice of law is towards making divorce easy. In spite of family scandal attending unusual events in America, *divorces are the order of the day*, and in all conditions. For the morality of the people this is indeed no injury,

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for no mistake is more human than in the choice of a life companion. But to make good this fault by separation seems wiser, more courageous, and more honorable than to let stand longer the life bond become a lie by love grown cold.

"In America marriages are seldom arranged from pure considerations of reason. Neither by man nor by woman is marriage there looked upon as 'maintenance.' The American girl does not know the overhaste of many a German girl to 'come under the *Haube*.' She only gives her consent if the right one comes; if he does not appear she need fear no disgrace in remaining unmarried, for woman there is considered an individual, not, first of all, a dependent.

"The possibilities which in America are open to woman for earning her bread independently, as teacher, in the office, in choirs, by literary work, or, if she belong to the lower classes, in the factory, give girls safety and reserve.

"That many women remain unmarried works favorably on the consideration which is paid the sex; they do not underbid one another; on the contrary, they hold themselves of high value.

"If in her choice greater freedom has been given the girl, women also have been assured a higher degree of independence in marriage than their European sisters. . . . By her position in the family woman has also won before the public an authority often denied to her by us." And here follows a naïve confession:

"Even if a woman should allow the tyrannical inclinations of a man to please her, which, in her self-regard, is not likely to happen, public opinion, which over there freely takes sides, would soon show the tyrant his limits. To let go in his own house impoliteness towards the mother of his children, ill humor, and the like customs which the husband with us often regards as his good, God-appointed right, is forbidden to the American who gives something for the esteem of his fellow-citizens.

"On the other hand, the reverence for woman does not degenerate into that ecstasy which, among romantic peoples, has made an idol out of woman before whose divinity one experiences pretended religious awe, while he lies on his face before the sex."

He finds it strange and not altogether commendable that the education of youth should be so largely in the hands of women.

Co-education in America interests him keenly, and, on the whole, he concludes that it is the best method for a country whose aim in general education is to give to all individuals, without difference of condition, color, or sex, a symmetrical civilization, to educate them as good citizens and as practical men. Such an aim cannot exclude woman; on the contrary, it must depend upon her as its best helper. When, however, knowledge is elevated to be an end in itself, as in the older universities, the feminine element, he finds, withdraws of itself. In the beginning, girls are far ahead of boys, and so far as concerns the acquiring of knowledge they get on well, but as soon as the application of the thing learned, or criticism—in short, the especial search work—begins, the youth overtakes the girl. Woman, in a certain measure, comes to an entire stop on which her satiated spirit quickly hardens, while the masculine endowment begins first its action in the harder atmosphere of free investigation.

But he grants our women still to be good home-makers. "Everywhere they have a somewhat different comprehension of domesticity than our women. There is also an American ideal of family happiness, and the capable woman knows how to arrange for her husband and her children whether she is a college or only a high school graduate."

He recognizes the influence of women on American literature, but thinks this is because of a lack of interest in general culture on the part of men. "The women of the New World have more time than their German sisters, who are more occupied in housekeeping, and they turn themselves in some directions which have nothing to do with their own domestic affairs. They have taken possession of art and literature as their domain. They read much, and in all knowledge worth knowing are far better instructed than men. Outside of their interest only is the business life, which they gladly leave to their husbands. Among them one finds what is called over there 'refinement,' a mingling of mind culture, taste, and way of living. They are especially fruitful in letters. Writing has received through them, in many lines, a really feminine stamp, in newspaper lyrics and the short story. But it acts here as in science; the woman possesses promising gifts, whose limits, nevertheless, are quickly reached. The lack of originality, of depth, and the train of dilettanteism which appears in American literature of the day, must be

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reflected, so that the great part is written for women and not a little of it by women."

The American traveling in Europe is generally shocked by the common sight of women working in the fields, but Herr Polenz finds in this a more wholesome condition than in our large number of women at work in factories. "The significance lies in this, that the woman is drawn away from the family by work outside of the house. From this view-point factory work is more unfavorable than field work, so much scorned by Americans, and considered as a remnant of barbarity. The factory work goes through the whole year, and is mechanical. Field work is confined to a season, and offers many changes in itself. Certainly work in field and garden does not lure away from house and herd, and can be united much better with the conduct of domestic affairs than the tending of many looms demanding all the powers."

The novel experiences of a group of waitresses during the past season would somewhat confirm the writer's view of field work for women. A waitress in one of our Western States overheard a farmer lamenting a probable heavy loss because of the impossibility of securing farm help. The girl thought over the matter, consulted with several friends, with the result that they offered their services at three dollars a day (they had been receiving fifteen dollars a week). After several weeks in the field they reported the work as no harder than that which they had been doing, that the change to outdoor life for the few weeks had been more pleasant than otherwise, the hours were no longer, they were no more on their feet than in the restaurant, that they had had nothing harder to do than their usual carrying of trays full of heavy dishes, and that they wished to reengage for the next season. Whether this is the beginning of field labor for American women remains to be seen. If it should so come to be, field labor has not been forced upon them. In this case, at least, the action was wholly voluntary upon the part of the girls.

Herr Polenz sees for the American woman a peculiar mission. She has an important part to play. "The feminine sex brings color and variety into the monotony of the American business life. The men in their frock coats, whose black is never broken by a uniform or other mark of position, wear only the outer garment of their common, sober existence all too plainly in sight. The normal Yankee [Germans usually consider the term "Yankee" as applicable to all Americans, because we have no adjective coming from the name "United States"] is a business man; even politics he carries on from a business view-point. Knowledge exists for him only as he can attain something practical through its help. He is inclined to confound literature with the newspapers. Art he is interested in, at most, as a collector. There is wanting among men every finer instinct.

"Here," he says, "lies the great mission for the future of the American woman. Woman may not remain content with decorating herself and developing her gifts. She must also help man to become refined—must lead him to the treasures of art and science which are not yet open to the highest thought of this people. She must lure him out of his business one-sidedness and teach him to live worthily."

Professor Münsterberg, who has lived in America, is more flattering:

"He [the foreigner] wanders in vain through the colleges to find the repulsive creature he expected, and the funny picture of the German comic paper changes slowly into an enchanting type by Gibson. And when he has made good use of his letters of introduction, and has met these new creatures at close range, has chatted with them before cozy open fires, has danced and bicycled and golfed with them, has seen their clubs and meetings and charities, he finds himself discouragingly word-poor when he endeavors to describe, with his imperfect English, the impression that has been made upon him. He feels that his vocabulary is not sufficiently provided with complimentary epithets. The American woman is clever and ingenious and witty; she is brilliant and lively and strong; she is charming and beautiful and noble; she is generous and amiable and resolute; she is energetic and practical and yet idealistic and enthusiastic—indeed, what is she not?"

Nevertheless, he sees points of weakness. "The feminine mind has the tendency to unify all ideas, while a man rather separates independent classes. Each of these positions has advantages and drawbacks. The immediate products of the feminine temperament are tactfulness and æsthetic insight, sure instincts, enthusiasm, and purity; and, on the other hand, a lack of logical consecutiveness, a tendency to overhasty generalization, underestimation of the abstract and the

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deep, and an inclination to be governed by feeling and emotion. Even these weaknesses may be beautiful in domestic life and attractive in the social sphere; they soften the hard and bitter life of men. But women have not the force to perform those public duties of civilization which need the harder logic of man. If the entire culture of the nation is womanized, it will be in the end weak and without decisive influence on the progress of the world."

Dr. Dunker, in his report of the Royal German Commission in 1904, says:

"Everywhere there is a credulous optimism coupled with harmless dilettanteism. Everywhere high aim, liberal execution, but lack of solidity in matters of detail."

Unanimously they comment upon the delicacy of physique, the nervousness which seems to be on the edge of nervous prostration, the lack of a sound basis of health, which is entirely comprehensible to those who have visited a German watering-place, or the *gärtens* in every German city, and observed the physique of the German woman in all its height, breadth, and size of shoe.

The Frenchman has not failed to express his opinion of us. His natural gallantry carried him further than the German when Rochefoucauld said: "It is impossible to meet with what is called a plain woman;" which we should like to believe in spite of much ocular demonstration to the contrary. He expresses in a truly French manner the position of the young girl in the United States, which is a constant surprise to the Continentals. "In the United States she is under the guard of no one, but under the protection of all," is the way one writer puts it. Monsieur de Varigny, who has written a volume called "La Femme aux États-Unis," agrees with Herr Polenz as to the American woman being more interested in general culture than the American man, but goes even further:

"Her intelligence has developed and extended itself; that of man is specialized and concentrated. Remunerative work awaits him, and he enters it at an early hour. As for her, in the beginning the equal and companion of man, she has gradually become his superior by the leisure which he has created for her and the use she has made of it, by intellectual culture, by the extent and variety of her knowledge, by the progress which she knows how to make and keep. She is the result of a union of circumstances which have never before been united anywhere in the same degree, and which have all contributed to make of her the superior type of the race."

He, too, is struck with the great number of marriages ending in divorce, and is much alarmed at this condition:

"It is astonishing, and not without reason, to see the institution of marriage thus put in peril there, where, more than anywhere else, it seems, one would suppose, to be grounded on immovable foundations, surrounded by all desirable guarantees. How explain, indeed, such a result among a people religious by conviction, cold by temperament, moral by instinct, profoundly respectful to woman, to whom, indeed, it accords, outside of equality of rights, social privileges which are possessed only in the New World? How admit that these different factors, each of which, taken individually, constitutes in itself a moral force at the service of a society whose aggregation represents a sum of conditions sufficient to assure to the conjugal state a double consecration, divine and human, result finally in relaxing these limits to the point where one could believe that they exist no longer than the wish of the contracting parties, and not by the authority of law?"

He is especially shocked at the lack of a uniform divorce law for all the States, and the anomalous position in which some couples find themselves divorced according to the law of one State, but still united according to the law of other States.

"That disorder consecrated by laws makes a strange contrast with the moral and religious theory considered as unalterable, with the apparent respect professed for the conjugal state, with the solemn ritual which invests and consecrates it. The contradiction is striking between the point of departure and the point of arrival, between that which was desired (by the founders of the Republic) and the results obtained.

"To the eyes of the observers the situation is grave, and, if the cause is not yet lost, the results are at least much compromised. To a period of development moral and intellectual, of prosperity without precedent, has succeeded a period of restlessness. One is filled with doubt, in the face of the resulting conditions, of the excellence of the institutions, and queries whether a false road has not been taken, in seeing the worship of woman, the prodigious regard of her, ending in such unlooked-for consequences."

He also is impressed with the absorption of men in business to the exclusion of all else,

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but attributes a different motive. "Money," he says, "is the only sign of success which the American has. More than anywhere else, we in France hold a great philosopher, a great artist, a great writer, in entirely different esteem than a rich man, however rich he may be. Above fortune we put many things; indeed, we make so much of them that, in our appreciation of others, the money which they may possess is only a secondary consideration, and no one is more conscious of this than those whose fortune is their only title to consideration." He sees in America nothing but the possession of wealth as a measure of a man's success and ability.

He comments favorably upon the adaptability of the American woman, and her readiness to enter into new conditions and make herself at home in them. "If, to safeguard their religious faith and their liberty, their ancestors did not hesitate to cross the Atlantic at an epoch when such a voyage was long and perilous, to engage in a struggle with nature and the Indians, their descendants do not hesitate to emigrate from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to India or Australia.

"The American woman applies in all its rigor the precept of the Bible. She will leave family, friends, her country, to follow the husband whom she has chosen, and in so doing she lays upon herself no painful sacrifice, no sorrowful separation. Together they commence the struggle for existence, but without expecting anything from others, and without asking anything. According to their ideas and their traditions, it is not for the parents to provide for the need of the children from the day when the children leave them to found a family. It is not for those who are old to despoil themselves for those who are young.

"Few women in Europe possess to the same degree as the American the faculty of identifying herself with a new environment, of changing country, climate, surroundings, with such marvelous adaptability. She is the true woman of a nomadic race, ready for displacement, careless of surroundings, holding as good that which carries her to her end, where her husband meets a field free and large.

"In all this she differs profoundly from the young French girl, brought up differently, accustomed to see, before everything else, in marriage an association of interests and an emancipation from guardianship. With us the home is stable. If our language has not the word, we have the thing. About the permanent home others group themselves, allied or associate. They support each other mutually, lean upon each other; they make part of a community in which each of the members has his relations, his interests, his friendships. Then the limitations of the family are all-powerful."

Dwelling upon this point, he attributes much of France's failure to grow and extend itself to this unwillingness on the part of Frenchwomen to leave their own location. He says that in the opinion of many—perhaps the majority of thoughtful Frenchmen—this is one of their most serious problems, an insurmountable obstacle to the development of their foreign colonies.

He takes a view of international marriages which is a revelation to an American.

"Some years ago several women of high rank met in the anteroom of the palace of the Empress of Germany. In passing through Berlin they had solicited the favor of an audience through their respective ambassadors, and an hour had been appointed when the Empress would receive them. They did not know each other. English, Russian, Austrian, Italian, the chances of travel united them for the first time. The hour appointed had passed and the Empress did not appear. Addressing her neighbor, one of them expressed her surprise at the delay, excusing her impatience on the ground that, being an American, she was not familiar with court etiquette. Her neighbor replied, smiling, that she also was of American origin, married recently to an Austrian of rank. The others drew near, took part in the conversation, and were astonished to find that the entire six were from New England and the Western States."

Commenting upon this coincidence, which, he says, only illustrates the frequency of the marriage of American women to Frenchmen, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Italians, and Englishmen, he gives as explanation—what will certainly surprise most readers—that this is because the American girl, while she has more freedom and adulation than any other young woman of the world, loses this freedom on her marriage day. "Then she abdicates, not without regret. She resigns herself with difficulty, after having been queen of the drawing-room, to a rôle of effacement in comparison. So the American woman—does she secretly envy her whom she eclipsed, but whom marriage has set free, while it enchains her? Compared with the

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advantages of the life of a young American girl, those of the married European woman form a seducing ideal. It is sufficient to explain the frequent unions which Americans make on the Continent."

His sympathies and admiration seem to be entirely for the American woman. He closes his volume with the following tribute:

"If the American Union is to-day one of the first countries of the world, she owes it in large part to the American woman, who was, and is yet, an important factor in her astonishing prosperity. The United States owes to her its having conserved its religious faith, that principle of vitality carried by the Pilgrim Fathers to the shores of America. She has been the efficacious artisan of the highest work; she has kept, extended, enlarged it by church and school. In difficult hours, in the war of independence, and later in the war of the secession, the patriotism of woman sustained the courage of man. In all circumstances she was his companion and his equal. As such he has respected her, and that respect which she has inspired in him by her abnegation and courage in the beginning, by her intelligence and her culture, has been strengthened by her charms and her confidence in his protection. She has fashioned the American customs; has strongly impregnated them with the idea that respect for his companion was for man one of the first conditions of moral life. That moral life is his work through her; she has created it and she has sustained it. In the worship of which she is the object, in the homage which man pays to her, there is more and better than the attraction which sex inspires; there is the instinctive recognition of a great and salutary influence nobly exercised.

"Being given the point of departure of the woman of the United States, equality with man, then intellectual and social preponderance, the charms of her sex refined and developed by natural selection, by the union between young girls free in their choice and a race of colonists energetic, vigorous, profoundly imbued with religious convictions and respectful of the conjugal yoke, woman ought necessarily to appear at a given moment as the definitive expression, the superior type, of her race and her environment. She is that to-day, and it is with legitimate pride that the American shows her to Europe as the most finished product of his twentieth-century civilization."

We are not surprised that the opinion of the Frenchman is so flattering to American women. It is characteristic of the race that homage should be considered the woman's due. The same writer characterizes in an interesting way the conception of woman which each nation has formed for itself:

"If for the French woman personifies our ideal, incarnating in herself all the exquisite details of civilization, for the Spaniard she still is a madonna in the church, for the Italian a flower in a garden, for the Irish 'a piece of furniture for his comfort.' One knows the naïve lament of the young Arabian woman: 'Before he became my husband he kissed my footsteps; now he harnesses me with his ass to a cart and makes me labor.' The Englishman, precursor of the American, sees chiefly in woman the mother of his children and the mistress of his home."

Nearest of all the nationalities to us are the English; nearest geographically, historically, and in their views of life. With a common ancestry, literature, and—until the last century—a common history, there surely should not be a wide separation in our customs and manners. But they see much upon which to comment—sometimes favorably, frequently severely.

The best type of Englishman is represented by Ian Maclaren (the late Dr. John Watson), who paid two visits to our shores, and wrote a series of papers on his impressions concerning us, which were published some years since in The Outlook. He wrote this courteous and, on the whole, complimentary opinion, though he did not entirely approve of the attitude which the American woman has assumed and the position which she is given:

"From end to end of America a woman is respected, protected, served, honored. If she enters an elevator, every man uncovers; in a street car she is never allowed to stand if a man can give her a seat [Did he *always* ride in cabs or automobiles?]; on the railways conductors, porters, and every other kind of official hasten to wait on her; any man daring to annoy a woman would come to grief. The poorest woman can travel with security and comfort in the United States, which, to a European, seems most admirable. Her richer sister has a maid and footman in Europe; she has a nation in attendance. In society she holds a court, with every man listening to her, deferring to her, reflecting her. Perhaps the American woman may be unconsciously exacting at

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times—it is the penalty of absolute monarchy; perhaps the men exceed in deference when they allow the women to read for them and think for them in everything except politics—this is the drawback of hereditary loyalty. The American queen might complete an almost perfection by granting her subjects an occasional experience of equality, upon which they would never think of trading. Perhaps the American loyalist might do his ruler true service and safeguard her from selfishness by an occasional and quite limited assertion of the rights of man. It remains, however, that it must be good for a strong and restless people to be possessed with noble ideals of woman, and from the poorest to the highest man to be engaged and sworn into her service. The woman cult in the States is in itself a civilization and next door to a religion."

The London "Times" has been sufficiently interested in the subject to publish a number of articles upon the American woman. One article is given to a comparison between English and American girls, in which the writer, whose name is not given, says of the Western girl:

"Her conversation is usually brilliant, especially as she always possesses that sense of duty to herself and her hostess which causes her to exert every faculty in order to show herself off in the best possible light. She has the infinite capacity for taking pains in her dress, which amounts in this case to positive genius. Her English sister, with considerably more natural possibilities, such as complexion, hair, and general health, lacks the realization as a duty of good dressing, with that attention to small details which go so far to make up the general appearance of a well-dressed woman.

"It is a curious and notable fact that in the greatest democracy in the world the trend of feeling is far more individualistic and local than collective and national. There are very few links, usually none, between the American girl and her fellow-citizens. She has her own set, but the lower classes—so termed—hardly come within her horizon; at any rate, far less so than is the case with her English sister, in whom the feudal idea is so strongly implanted that the well-being of those who were and are still more or less subordinate is a matter of genuine concern.

"By nature, the American girl is colder and less emotional than the English girl, and her attitude towards men is one of unfailing good comradeship. Yet, at the same time, women are considered as a race apart, who must be placed upon a pedestal and propitiated by much attention and many offerings.

"In England, before marriage the man and the girl see comparatively little of each other, but after marriage the common life is a necessity and the woman must be prepared to study his interests and to make them more or less her own. In America, before marriage the man and the girl are excellent friends and comrades, enjoying much freedom in their intercourse; after marriage the two seem to lead separate lives. The man is wholly wrapped up in his business, and the woman, when her work in the house is over, devotes most of her energies to the pursuit of social pleasures. In fact, they cannot really be said to lead a common life. To a large extent this is the man's fault, for he, as a rule, considers his wife such a delicate object that she is, so to speak, put under a glass case, and all cares and worries, and even rightful responsibilities, are carefully kept from her.

"She takes no active part in the man's every-day life, for she is often completely ignorant of the financial position, and is absolutely dependent upon him for every penny. The idea of marriage settlements or a definite allowance is abhorrent to the American mind, and yet, when all is said and done, the American woman, with all her independence, is the most dependent of women, for is not he who holds the purse-strings, after all, her real master?

"In no other country does one feel so profoundly that women are what men have made them. It is probable that the large number of divorces in America are due to the unconscious desire on the part of women to find a real partner and comrade in life, instead of the mere financial agent that the average American man is contented to be."

With all this great variety of expression in regard to the women of our country, one conclusion may be deduced. The "woman question," in its large meaning, not in its minor political signification, is a vital subject, and is not confined to any one land, but is the expression of a distinct forward movement in civilization, and, whether or not any particular individual is interested and sympathetic, or critical and annoyed, the movement will go on just the same. If it results in more intelligence, more ability, more strength and power, even more independence, society will be so much the richer by so much as woman has really gained.

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WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON IN ALASKA

BY W. D. HULBERT

SECOND ARTICLE

BRINGING THE COAL TO THE SEA[1]

NO matter how much coal we may have in Alaska, and no matter how high its quality may be, it will be of no use until it is brought to the consumer. Some of it, of course, will be used in Alaska itself and will not have to be carried very far, but the principal market must be found outside the Territory, and mainly in California, Oregon, and Washington. This means that it will have to come down the coast by water, and the first things to be thought of are a suitable harbor where it can be placed aboard ocean-going vessels, and some means of bringing it down to that harbor from the mines.

For this last purpose railways are necessary, and as yet no road has been completed to the coal-fields. A large number of such roads have been projected, however, and a few have been begun. In considering the whole transportation question two points must be particularly borne in mind: the routes chosen must be economical, so that the coal can be delivered to the consumer at a low price, and all traffic must be under Government control, so that abuses may not spring up.

As was said in the first article of this series, there are two fields of high-grade coal in Alaska—the Matanuska and the Bering River. The Matanuska is the larger, and it is hoped that it will prove the more valuable; but the Bering River field, behind Controller Bay, is nearer the coast and has thus far attracted a great deal more attention.

As your steamer swings around Cape St. Elias you see before you the shores of the bay, low and flat, but with rugged hills bordering them on one side, more hills and a glacier on the other, and a range of snow-covered mountains in the background. Without a doubt there has been a time when Controller Bay was much larger than it is now, and when it reached far back among the hills till it touched the nearest of the coal-beds, though there is a probability that in those days it was pretty well filled up with glaciers. If it had only kept its shape and depth when the ice receded, the transportation problem would now be much simpler, for its inner recesses would have made magnificent harbors, and we should have been able to float large vessels almost to the mouths of the mines. But for ages and ages the glaciers have been grinding the rocks and the mountain-sides into dust, which the rains and the melting snow and ice have washed down into the bay. As the glaciers have retreated this silt has taken their place, so that the ancient harbors between the hills are gone, and in their stead are a fresh-water tidal lake and a broad expanse of low, level ground, across which the Bering River and a number of other short, swift, shallow streams come hurrying down from the ice-fields, all heavily laden with the gray glacial silt. The back part of this level ground, toward the mountains, is partly covered with spruces and cottonwoods. Farther down are bushes, and the last few miles, next to the bay and the sea, are nothing but marsh-land, covered with grass, and sometimes overflowed at extreme high tide. The bay itself is now about fifteen miles in length, though a large part of it is so shallow that it goes dry at low water. (The tidal range, by the way, is about ten or twelve feet.) Three islands—Kayak, Kanak, and Wingham—and a long, low point known as Okalee Spit lie between it and the ocean.

In between Kanak and Wingham comes a comparatively deep channel several miles in length, curving gently around toward the southeast, and on this channel the wharves must be built if Controller Bay becomes a shipping point for the coal-fields behind it. To reach these wharves it will be necessary to run embankments or trestles across the mud-flats and the shoal water between them and the shore, and the expense will undoubtedly be rather heavy, though it ought not to be prohibitive. From Kanak Island, which is the nearest point, the distance is about three-quarters of a mile. From the mainland, where the so-called "Ryan claims" are located, it is about three miles. As one looks at this deep channel from the deck of a vessel there is nothing to distinguish it from the shallower waters on either side, but it can,

[1] See editorial comment.

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of course, be easily marked out with buoys. At its broadest point, near Kanak, it is probably about three-quarters of a mile in width, and from there it tapers gradually toward its inner end, where it is very narrow and somewhat crooked and uncertain.

At least seven railway rights of way leading down from the coal-fields to the bay have been surveyed and filed with the Surveyor-General of Alaska, four of them making for the northeast shore with the apparent intention of striking straight out across the three miles of tide flats and shallow water to the deep channel. One of these four has probably attracted more public attention than all the other six put together, for it is the one which was filed by Mr. Richard S. Ryan under the name of the Controller Railway and Navigation Company, and which led to the "elimination" of this shore of the bay from the Chugach National Forest.

There is a law which says that any one who wishes to build a railway in Alaska, and who will comply with certain conditions, may have a right of way two hundred feet wide and the use of sixty acres of land at each terminal and junction point, with twenty acres at each way station, provided the stations are not less than ten miles apart. These privileges apply to all Government lands in Alaska, no matter whether they are inside the National Forest or outside. Mr. Ryan, however, was not content with a sixty-acre terminal. For two or three years he has been engaged in efforts to promote a railway from the bay to the coal-fields, but he himself has not the necessary funds to build it, and he has been trying to interest certain capitalists in his plan. In order to do this he has thought it necessary to get title to a rather large piece of land, so that he could say that he had something solid on which to base his operations; and when it comes to getting anything more than a sixty-acre tract the situation is very different within the National Forest from what it is without. Outside the Forest, by the use of "scrip," one can acquire title to land in fee simple. Inside the Forest one cannot, and the present laws do not even permit the Forest Service to give a positive lease for any definite length of time or on such terms as the ordinary man with money to invest would consider good security. And so, inasmuch as the land was not valuable for forest purposes, Mr. Ryan asked that it might be eliminated—that is, cut out of the National Forest and made subject to entry the same as ordinary Government land. Such eliminations are frequently made where there seem to be good and sufficient reasons for them. Mr. Ryan succeeded in convincing the Forest Service that there were such reasons in this case; and, after making sure that the army and navy did not want the land for their own use, the Service recommended to the President that Mr. Ryan's request should be granted, but advised that a much larger area than he wanted should be eliminated, in order that other railway builders might have the same opportunity as he. The elimination was made, and Mr. Ryan took steps to "scrip" four claims, three of which are of about one hundred and sixty acres each, while the fourth is somewhat smaller. The total area eliminated was twelve thousand eight hundred acres, so that there are still over twelve thousand acres open to entry. Moreover, one of Ryan's claims was not filed till several months after the elimination. But, although the land was taken out of the National Forest over a year ago, no one but he and his agents has as yet taken any steps whatever to secure any part of it. Between the claims are vacant spaces a quarter of a mile wide, which, under the law, he cannot purchase nor control. Under certain conditions these spaces may be used by other railways or by other enterprises which have need of such lands. Each space is broad enough for a number of railways to pass through it and out toward the deep water.

It has been repeatedly asserted that Mr. Ryan is a secret agent of the Alaska Syndicate. It is not possible to demonstrate mathematically that he is or is not, but the evidence is very strong that he is not. One of the principal reasons for thinking that there is no connection between him and the Morgan-Guggenheims is that for two years and a half they—the Syndicate—have had a foothold on the shore of Controller Bay in a location which is probably better than Mr. Ryan's and which is not in the National Forest and never has been.

Three out of the seven rights of way pass across the shallower portions of the bay to Kanak Island and follow its shore down to its southern point, opposite the broadest and deepest part of the channel. It is believed by many that this south end of Kanak Island, being the nearest land to the deep water, is the best location on Controller Bay. It has never been a part of the National Forest, and it is therefore not subject to Forest restric-

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tions. In fact, there is some question whether any of the island will finally be included in the Forest. One of these three rights of way was filed by the Alaska Syndicate, one by some of the so-called "Cunningham claimants" under the name of the Bering Railway Company, and one by the Kushtaka Southern Railway Company. Here also another company has built a large tank for the storing and shipping of petroleum, and a pipe-line has been partly laid to connect it with some oil wells on the mainland. Thus far none of these wells has had a very large flow, but the oil that has been obtained is of a very high grade and remarkably rich in volatiles, and it is hoped that they will eventually prove very valuable.

If the Morgan-Guggenheims ever build a railway from Controller Bay, they will probably start from this end of Kanak Island, which is only about one-fourth as far from the deep water as the mainland. The opportunity has been open to them for years to build such a road and to have their terminal outside the National Forest. But thus far neither the Morgan-Guggenheims nor any one else has ever done very much toward the building of a railway from the bay. Millions of dollars have been spent in attempts to build roads from other ports to the Bering River coal-field, but little has ever been spent here except for surveys.

The great advantage of Controller Bay is that it is within fifteen miles of the nearest coal seams and within thirty miles of the farthest, and that the entire haul would be down hill or on the level, without any up grade at all. But there are a number of objections to it, one being the ice which gathers here during the winter, and which, some people think, might interfere seriously with navigation. The greatest disadvantage, however, seems to be the very high winds to which it is subject throughout a large part of the year, and which come down from the glaciers and sweep across the marsh-lands and the open waters with great violence. It is feared that these winds will make stranding frequent when vessels attempt to maneuver in the narrow deep-water channel, especially in the mists, fogs, and blinding snowstorms which are common on this coast during the fall and winter, when the winds are worst, and which often render buoys and lights quite useless. If at such times the bay happened to be full of ice, driving back and forth before the wind and the tides, navigation would, without doubt, be difficult and dangerous.

When the Morgan-Guggenheims made up their minds to build a road to bring out the coal, they examined Controller Bay very carefully, but decided that it would not do, and went instead to Katalla Bay, about ten miles farther west. Katalla Bay was very exposed, but they thought a breakwater could be built which would make a sufficient harbor. Work was begun and a large sum of money was spent, and then the project was abandoned and the Syndicate people moved to Cordova, about fifty miles away in an air line, on the shore of Orca Inlet. There is some difference of opinion among engineers as to the practicability of the Katalla scheme, but the general opinion seems to be that, while it is entirely possible to construct a sufficient breakwater, the expense would be so great that the interest on the investment would constitute a heavy burden on the traffic.

It was while the Morgan-Guggenheims were working at Katalla that they carried on the negotiations with the Cunningham claimants which have since called forth so much comment. Early in 1907 most of the claimants paid for the claims which they were attempting to secure, and were given receipts for the money and certificates saying that the purchase had been made and that patents would be given later *if all were found regular*. That is, the Government reserved the right to examine the claims again before giving the patents and to cancel them if anything wrong was discovered. If the record proved regular, the transfer would be held to have taken place at the time of the payment and the giving of the receipt. The practice of the Government has since been changed. As soon, therefore, as the majority of the claimants had made their payments and secured their receipts and certificates, they assumed that the land was theirs, and they entered into negotiations with the Syndicate in the hope of making some arrangement for the opening of mines and the carrying of the coal to market.

Three of them, acting as a committee, met at Salt Lake City with certain representatives of Mr. Daniel S. Guggenheim, one of the Syndicate's leading members, and a plan was devised for submission to the other claimants. A stock company was to be formed which was to own the land and mine the coal, half of the stock belonging to the Cunningham people and half to Mr. Guggenheim and his associates. The claimants were to put in

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their lands and the Syndicate people were to put in two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, which was to be used as a working capital. The Syndicate people were to build a railway to the mines and were to have the right to purchase the whole output of coal, or as much of it as they pleased, both for their own use and for sale to other people. For all coal used on the railway they were to pay one dollar and seventy-five cents a ton. For all other coal they were to pay two dollars and twenty-five cents, the coal to be delivered on cars or in bunkers at the mouth of the mine as they might elect.

These terms have been the subject of considerable discussion, and it has been asserted that if the arrangement had been carried out the mining company would probably have failed, the claims would have passed entirely into the hands of the Morgan-Guggenheims, and the Cunninghams themselves would have lost everything. The United States Geological Survey has estimated that it will cost two dollars per ton to mine coal in the Bering River field. If this figure is correct, then the mining company would have lost twenty-five cents per ton on all the coal that the Syndicate bought for use on the railway, and would have gained twenty-five cents a ton on the rest. Considering all the risks and uncertainties of opening mines in a new field in Alaska, the margin appears small. However, the plan was never carried out. It was subject to the approval of the other claimants, and it was also agreed that the Syndicate should have an opportunity of examining the lands before deciding positively. The Syndicate did examine the lands, and decided that it wanted them, but the majority of the claimants rejected the project. Some time later the Cunninghams sent to Mr. Garfield, who was then Secretary of the Interior, by the hand of Mr. Ballinger, then in private practice, an affidavit stating that they had never given the Syndicate any option on their claims. This appears to have been literally true, though not entirely frank. The committee tried to give an option, but the other claimants were not satisfied with its terms and would not ratify it. It is not unlikely that the negotiations would have been renewed sooner or later if it had not become evident that the claims might be canceled. Under the circumstances there was little use in trying to do anything further until their fate was settled, and the matter was allowed to rest.

There has also been much discussion as to whether these negotiations were legal, and whether the Government ought not to have prosecuted both the claimants and the members of the Syndicate for fraud. The matter has been very thoroughly studied, however, by the Government's attorneys, and it is thought that no successful prosecution can be brought.

But whether those attempted dealings were legal or not, it seems probable that if they had succeeded, and if the Cunningham claims and the other claims in the Bering River field had been patented, the negotiations would have been the first step toward the formation of a monopoly which in the end would probably have controlled the whole field. A number of other companies were hoping and planning to carry on independent operations, and it is possible that one or more of them would have succeeded, but, considering the natural difficulties with which they would have had to contend, and all the other circumstances in the case, it seems doubtful if they could have remained independent very long.

And there is more than this to be said. About two hundred miles to the northwest lies the Matanuska field, which, as I have already said, may be much better than the Bering River in everything except distance. From the little town of Seward, on Resurrection Bay, a railway has been started in its direction, and about seventy miles of road has been built. In the field itself a large number of coal claims have been located, and the Government charges—and will probably be able to prove—that many, though not all, of the claimants are dummies of the owners of the railway. It has been shown that some of the members of the Alaska Syndicate have some interest, either direct or indirect, in this road. It would seem, therefore, that the foundation was laid for a monopoly, not merely of the Bering River field, but of all the available high-grade coal in Alaska. And it was not only a monopoly of the coal that was threatened, but a combination between the coal-owners and the railways—the exact situation which has arisen in Pennsylvania and which is so generally regretted. There seems to be little room for doubt that such a combination and monopoly would have come to pass sooner or later, and probably in no very great length of time, if the movement had not been checked by such men as President Roosevelt, Secretary E. A. Hitchcock, Mr. Pinchot, and Mr. Garfield. It should

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be added that representatives of the Syndicate say that the Morgan-Guggenheims do not now wish to own or control any coal lands in Alaska, and that their only desire, at present, is to build a railway to the coal-fields and act as common carriers.

At the same time that the Syndicate was working at Katalla another corporation, the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company, was busy with another project at the Martin Islands, a mile or two west of Katalla Bay. The farthest of these islands is about a mile from the mainland, and the other lies about half-way between. The company has built a trestle and laid rails out to the nearer island, and plans to build a breakwater to the second, with another breakwater reaching out toward the west or southwest, thus forming a harbor which would be well sheltered on three sides, though somewhat open on the fourth. No work has been done for several years, but the company is still in possession, and declares that it will resume operations as soon as the coal-fields are open.

The Morgan-Guggenheim Syndicate has had at least two objects in building a railway in Alaska—to reach the Bering River coal-field and to tap some copper mines back in the interior. From Katalla they went to Cordova, as we have seen, and from there they have built a road which runs toward the coal-fields, in a general easterly direction, for about forty miles. From this point a branch one hundred and sixty miles long runs northward to the copper, while another branch has been planned to reach the coal, taking a rather circuitous route in order to avoid the hills. This second branch is not finished, but a considerable part of it is graded and ready for the ties, and it seems probable that it will be completed as soon as coal can be mined. If this is done, the Syndicate will have a railway from the coal-field to Cordova by a rather roundabout route approximately ninety miles in length, or several times as long as a road from the coal to Controller Bay. The Syndicate's engineers claim that this long haul is justified by the fact that—according to their views—the harbor at Cordova is greatly superior to the Bay. The grade of their projected road is easy, and they think that it will be possible to haul very heavy trains, and that the additional sixty or seventy miles will not make much difference in the ultimate cost of the coal.

Orca Inlet is a broad channel running northeast and southwest, its southwestern end opening into the ocean, while the northeastern communicates with Prince William Sound, of which it forms an arm. On one side is the mainland, and on the other a large island, about half of which has been set aside by the Government as a military reservation and may be used as a coaling station. The seaward end of the inlet is blocked by shoals which protect it from the heavy waves of the open sea and keep the inner waters always smooth. Very small vessels pass in and out by this entrance, while larger ones go around the island and through the Sound. The Syndicate's present terminal is so close to the northerly edge of these shoals that they make it a little difficult for large steamers to turn around, but the rest of the channel is entirely free from such obstructions. Two miles up the shore toward the northeast is an excellent site which is now occupied by a salmon cannery, and five or six miles farther is another good location where a town site has been laid out and named for Senator Nelson. Here a tract of land has been set aside for the use of the navy. As a whole the inlet is roomy, well sheltered, and fairly easy of access. That the Government engineers consider it decidedly superior to Controller Bay is indicated by the fact that both the army and navy have made reservations on its shores, while both of them have declined to reserve any land on the Bay. Whether its superiority is sufficient to compensate for the longer haul is a question which it may not be possible to settle satisfactorily except by a practical experiment.

The Syndicate, as we have seen, has now a terminal on the Inlet, but there are other locations still vacant, some of which may possibly be better than that of the Morgan-Guggenheims. At Katalla the Syndicate controls a good deal of land, but not all of it. At the Martin Islands it has no interests whatever. On Controller Bay it has filed a right of way in an excellent location. It has therefore many possible terminals, but not a monopoly of them. Nevertheless, the business of carrying coal out of the Bering River field seems sure to be a monopoly, sooner or later, if not from the very start. This is not because the harbors are controlled by one concern, for they are not, but because there probably will not be enough business for more than one road, and, even if there should be sufficient for two or three, it could certainly be handled more efficiently and economically by one.

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Secretary Fisher, in an address which he delivered some weeks ago before the Mining Congress in Chicago, suggested that a privately owned road—or roads—should be permitted to haul coal out of the Bering River field under Government supervision, and that the Government should build and operate a road of its own from the Matanuska field. This would give an opportunity for a comparison between Government ownership and operation and that by private corporations, and the experiment should at least be extremely interesting. I shall have more to say of its possibilities in a later article.

For the adequate control of privately owned railways in Alaska, there are various methods which can be used. For the last thirteen years there has been a law on the statute-books which says that all railway rates in the district shall be subject to revision and modification by the Secretary of the Interior. Whether the Inter-State Commerce Commission has jurisdiction in Alaska under the present laws is a question which is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. If the Court decides that it has not, the Commission's authority can be easily extended by an act of Congress, and this should be done at once no matter what other steps may or may not be taken.

Thus far there has never been any serious attempt on the part of the Government to regulate transportation in Alaska, and there are some good reasons for thinking that whenever such an attempt is made it will be found unusually easy of accomplishment, as such things go. The situation is a simple one as compared with that which exists throughout the greater part of the United States proper. The roads are short, the number of different commodities that they carry is small, and in most cases they have no connections with other railways. More than that, under the Constitution the power of Congress to regulate commerce in the district appears to be absolute. Congress seems to have authority to do anything whatever that may be necessary or desirable to protect the public interests, even to taking the railways away from their present owners and establishing complete Government ownership and operation. And I think the people of "the States" do not fully realize how deeply the men who are interested in Alaska respect the power of the General Government, and how much they desire its good will. If Uncle Sam can regulate transportation anywhere, he ought to be able to do it up there.

But the thing must be attended to. It must not be left to itself.

THE LONG, LONG ROAD

BY RUTH SAWYER

WE found it one night in the middle of winter, when the snow was caked on the window pane and the wind blew cold. We lay, the Boy and I, with our chins in our hands, in front of the hall fire, our faces to the blaze; and before us, at the border of the rug, started the road running across the hearth into the fire—and beyond.

Where to? Ah, therein lay the enthralling mystery of it. We breathlessly made believe we could tell, each of us, if we would; but in our hearts we knew better. I think it was the baffling illusiveness of it that called to us and stirred us on to follow. But let me go back to the rug and tell you the beginning of it.

We lay with our eyes shut, too drowsy to roast the apples in the red Jap bowl. The Boy had learned in his eleven years the secret of silent comradeship—pretty good for a little lad! And so when we were lucky enough to have the hall fire to ourselves we seldom talked. The fire commenced to chuckle; it always did when we had it alone. At any other time it snapped and sputtered; but with us it chuckled, as it licked the pine knots into the most wonderful dream pictures for us to guess—pictures all red and gold and black.

"I see!" said the Boy.

"I see too," said I.

"See what, Aunty Jack?"

"A road," I answered, a bit doubtfully.

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"A long, long road," he corrected, emphatically.

"Yes," I agreed. "It starts where the shadow stops and the yellow light begins, and it rushes over the bricks and tumbles into the fire."

"But it doesn't stop," said the Boy; "it goes on."

"Where to?" I asked. And then we both said together:

"I know!"

"I know, Aunty Jack. It goes on till it comes to a castle—you can see it if you look hard—with towers and battlements and drawbridges and all. And there's an army marching nearer and nearer, all horsemen; and they are going to attack the castle. They are riding with crossbows and battle-axes across their saddles, and their armor clinks as they ride, for it is in the long-ago time."

Then I said: "I know, Boy. It is a road that runs away from winter and the city, and hurries on, never stopping, till it reaches the open country and springtime. It leaves behind it all the ugly, bitter, useless things, and goes to meet peace and the glad new life. It must be a little lad road—full of yellow-gold promises and chuckling laughter. There, where it tumbles into the fire, is the place most of us lose it; but, if we weren't afraid to follow, there would be splendid things waiting."

"What sort of things?"

"If we followed it, you and I, we should find a whole kingdom of contentment. It might be a twisting, turning road, but it would take us into a country of high hills and broad valleys. There would be maples bordering the way, and chestnuts tasseled and green. There would be birds a-plenty house-building; and squirrels, important and saucy. The air would be full of bird songs and earth sounds, and the sky as blue as a robin's egg. Just often enough we would find a house ready waiting for us—the white, spread-out kind, with green shutters—and a well and a wabbly calf in front. Here we would stop for a lunch of milk and bread and honey, or a supper of hot cakes with syrup."

"Where would we sleep—out in the barn? Oh, do say out in the barn, Aunty Jack!"

"I can't, Boy; I am sorry. It must be on a feather bed in the best spare room, that has been shut up all winter, and smells damp and sneezy."

The Boy sighed regretfully. "I'd rather have the barn; it would smell a lot better. Couldn't it be the barn?"

I shook my head decidedly. The fire had a splendid chance to chuckle for the next five minutes; we were too busy thinking about that best spare room to talk. Then I felt two hard little hands close over mine, and I looked across the shadow line into a very eager face.

"Let's really follow the long, long road, Aunty Jack. Not a little one-day road, but the Long—Long—Road." And he said it with a capital letter beginning each word.

"All right; we will," I said.

"When?"

"When the first crocus smell comes in the air. Wait for the first crocus smell, then we will start. Now, Boy, go to bed!"

He climbed the stairs reluctantly and stumbling. He was too busy with visions to remember that feet were necessary for climbing. A straight, sturdy little lad he was; I watched him with so much pride and thankfulness that I should have even this far-off share in him. Somebody had made a mistake somewhere. We had agreed to that long before he was out of Russian blouses and I had grown into an experienced aunt. Either he should have been a niece or I an uncle; for there were but the two of us, you see, and it was uncomfortable, at times, for both. But we compromised: I was Aunty Jack, and learned in secret the arts of spinning tops and playing marbles; how to whittle, fish, sail boats, and all those things that boys are born to and girls achieve with deep tribulation.

He leaned far over the banisters, a shadowy figure at the top of the stairs.

"Remember, Aunty Jack, when the first crocus smell comes."

And I answered, "I will be ready."

Weeks passed. I was sitting at my desk one morning, when I heard his eager feet upon the stairs. He was panting with excitement.

"It's here—the crocus smell; come!"

He dragged me down the stairs with him, on to the front door. I sniffed the air dubiously. It was frosty still; but the sun felt warm, and there was a new life in the wind as it blew down the street.

"Don't you smell it?" he asked, anxiously. "Close your eyes and smell hard!"

He was right. The air held the first spring promise.

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"That isn't all. There is something more—come!"

Bareheaded, we went to the corner, and there he stood, radiant with his discovery. The first house had planted its great stone urns with crocuses; we could see over the edge the blue and white and orange buds, with their pale, lance-shaped leaves. The boy studied my face intently. Was I convinced? had I forgotten, or would I prove true to my promise?

"We will start to-night," I reassured him. And then we went home to pack.

We took the night train out of the city, going south to meet the road. It was waiting for us next morning at the hush hour of five, as we stepped from the station, our knapsacks on our backs and our hearts singing. The road hurried us away while the village still slept, and we were well on towards the hills when the sun came up. It was wonderful to watch this twofold awakening: the earth to a new life and the world to a new day. Never had I felt the mystery of it so deeply; and the Boy—he was feeling it all for the first time, I think. The sky was orange back of the hills, but above us it stretched metallic and cold, as a winter's sky is at night. The fields were still brown around us, but as the day lightened we could see that the land lay greener to the south. The trees were budded, and there were clumps of dandelions on the roadside, flashing yellow. The water in the ditches was thinly crusted with ice, and we laughed that winter should make so merry with us as to leave this behind—a reminder that he had not journeyed by so long before us.

We walked briskly, for the air was keen and our loads light. We carried only a needed change of clothing, nuts, dried fruit, and fishing lines for the Boy, counting on the hearts of these hill people for the rest. At noon we reached our third village, and lunched at a new-opened bakery. We were the first customers, and sat on the counter, eating our buns and milk while we cheered up the baker's dusty little wife with hopeful prophecies of a good season. The Boy paid for our lunch with the shiniest coin in our purse, begging them not to give us back the change, but put it all, as a good-luck piece, into the till.

Night brought us to the last house on South Mountain. Of course it was white and it had green shutters; but the wabbly calf was missing, and it was too dark to see well. A brown russet farmer, weather-beaten and sound, welcomed us in, while his little wife behind him, standing on tiptoes so that she could see us over his shoulder, said that she would be pleased to keep us for the night.

The Boy was radiant at their simple hospitality, and in his small-boy fashion gave his return in thoughtful services. He helped the Brown Russet with the chores in the barn, and whispered to me gleefully when he returned: "It's all right, Aunty Jack, this is our house; the wabbly calf is in the barn—they keep her there at night."

And afterwards, in the warm kitchen, around the stove, we sat and talked of the late planting, the winter sicknesses, the wife's new dress, and, last of all, the Road. The boy wished them to know, and their ruddy faces glowed with the interest they felt, but they could not understand. It is not given to many to understand how two, alone and afoot, would follow a road just for the sheer joy of it.

We slept in the best spare rooms, our beds overfat with feathers, and the damp, sneezy smell waiting for us on the threshold. The Boy looked longingly out of my window at the specter barn that stood close by. I knew his soul was bursting for a whiff of the hay, but all he said was, "Looks sort of black, doesn't it?"

As we stood together looking out, back on the road and our first day, I spoke:

"It will be fair to-morrow, and the fields will be greener. Has it been a happy day, Boy?"

And from the depth of his boy heart he answered, "Just swell!"

The next day we spent in the heart of the hills. The woods were alive with birds: grackles, bluebirds, and robins. Once we caught the flash of a scarlet tanager. Those that had mated coming north were nest-building; but there were many that were still courting, and we stopped often to listen to the man-bird's wheedling notes and his sweetheart's shy replies. We passed by groves of sugar maples, hung with pails; and once, where we saw the pails were overflowing, we rapped at the door of the sugar-house to tell the men. Bearded and unkempt, they met us in a surly fashion, and almost rudely. I turned away, foolishly hurt at this first bit of ugliness on our Road. But the next moment they called us back, to give us each a cake of sugar, and ask how

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old the Boy was, and wish us luck upon the way. Then I knew I had been overhasty, and was foolishly glad.

That night we slept in a small, white inn, trig and pretty, behind a willow hedge. Summer brought many guests to its doors; but we were the first comers of the season, and the landlady gave us the same joyful welcome that we had given the bluebirds and the tanager on the mountain road.

We came through the notch into the lower country next day. Myriads of brooks tumbled after us, leaving us far behind in the race to the valley. The Boy gave frequent satisfied boy grunts, and I knew he was thinking "*trout*" with all his might. He was counting on a deep stream at the foot of the hills—a stream running swift with new life, born of melted snows and thawing earth. I was as full of joy as was he when we saw it there, flowing soberly by a wind-swept village, then curling itself into white-foamed haste to get into the open fields again. On the bank the Boy cut a rod of green alder, and, with hands riotously eager, he tried to knot and bait and reel, all in a minute. Then he marveled that things grew tangled.

How can I make you feel the throbbing magic of that hour? You who have stood as we did between alder tangles and crunching sand casting below the rapids, or hanging over a black-green stilly pool, our hearts beating out loud, you will understand. But the others—they never can, and words cannot make them feel it. For a mile or more we followed the stream, and the Boy had five speckled beauties on an alder crutch when we crossed the fields to the road again.

It was noon. At a house—another white and green-shuttered one—we knocked. A crusty, long, thin woman opened the door. For the first time I was loth to ask hospitality. But while I was busy conjuring up words to tempt this farm-house dragon the Boy spoke, holding up his fish so proudly:

"We caught them—at least I did; aren't they peaches? We want you to cook them for us."

A hurricane of frosty and strong English blew down our Road. I was for going; but that meant taking rather a black memory along with us, and besides the Boy's face held me.

"Please do it," I said. "If you were ever a boy, and just eleven, you would know what it means to catch five trout—all yourself. If you will share your home with two strange wanderers for an hour or so, they will be as little trouble as they know how to be, and very grateful."

A grim smile played about the woman's face. "Wall, I hain't never been a boy, an' it's so fur off since I was 'leven I don't seem to recerlect my feelin's much; but you kin come in."

In we went. The Boy pulled at my arm.

"Did you see the smile, Aunty Jack? She's a little frozen outside, but she'll do."

And she did. That dear farm-house dragon cooked our trout and fried potatoes. She set her table with clean cloth and best blue dishes; with honey, milk, and new biscuits. And as we ate, and praised her service and the little comforts of her home, her smile lost all its wintry barrenness and took unto itself the genial warmth of that same springtide we had sought and found upon the Road. And so it was natural to tell her of the friends that we had made—of each new pleasure that had added to the memory of our holiday—and when I had finished, timidly she asked that her name might be added to the others.

I don't know why—perhaps it was the simple humility of the request, perhaps the loneliness that spoke in every hard, unyielding line of face and figure—but I felt that something had been sleeping within her heart for long, so long it had been forgotten, a latent spring that needed but a kindly touch or a word of warm, true sympathy to waken it to fulfillment. I went to her and laid my cheek to hers and put my arms about the stooping shoulders; I wondered, as I felt her start, if any one had ever shown her tenderness since she had been a little child.

"We shall put your name at the very top—sha'n't we, Boy?" And then, as I felt her hands reach up for mine, I added, "Dear friend, you have done so much to make the Road beautiful for us."

"I cal'late you've done somethin' for me—the two of you. I hain't nothing but a selfish, lonely old woman—just 'cause I inherited my father's hard feelin's along with his tow hair and his leanness. My father an' *his* were terrible free hands at quarrelin'; and now *he* lives as fur off as he can on the hill, and rides to town t'other way ruther

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than pass by this door. It's my own fault. If I hadn't been so took up regulatin' my life 'cordin' to t'other folkses' feelin's, an' too pesky proud to own to it, I wouldn't be settin' here now, eatin' my heart out for the want o' some one to care for an' think about."

We left her in the late afternoon. She stood on the porch, watching us out of sight, and the last thing we saw as we turned the bend of the road was the flash of her white apron.

And now comes the last memory of all—a little cottage standing by itself, the last on the upward climb over Round Head. Two towering hemlocks guarded it, and growing things were planted everywhere, indoors and out. It was a day's journey from the Trout Lady's house, and we reached it late in the day, when darkness was hurrying down through the notch, and we were so tired and footsore that our courage had run away.

Billy Barber was putting in his pansy plants. We did not know it was Billy Barber then—when we sat down on his chopping-block and asked him if his wife would take care of us for the night. He turned and looked at us curiously, but it was not until he spoke that I awakened to the wonder of Billy Barber. I wish I might make you see him as I saw him then, straightening himself and rubbing the pansy dirt from his hands. He was short and stout, and his clothes were coarse and frayed; but his face had that holiness which comes to those who live apart unspotted from the world, and his voice was a Te Deum.

"I hain't got any wife." He said it apologetically. "No women folks at all; live all by myself; sort of lonely. Glad to see you."

I pulled myself up from the chopping-block. "I am so sorry," I smiled weakly. "How far is it to the next house?"

"How fur?" he repeated my question dully. "Why, it's nigh on to seven miles. You ben't thinkin' of goin' there to-night? Your little lad couldn't walk it. I know it's not like stopping at a house with women folks; but I'm purty handy, and I'll fix you as nice as I know how an' feed you the best I have. Will you come in?"

We stayed, the Boy and I. Billy cooked the supper and I laid the table, while the Boy stretched his tired little body on the braided rug in front of the stove. Afterwards he helped Billy cover up the outdoor plants—in case of frost—and I, tidying up the tiny room, found a pile of mending in a basket on the corner shelf. I lighted the lamp and was busily sewing when they came in. Nothing was said; I sewed on. The Boy, sitting on Billy's knee, listened to real boy stories of bears and lynxes—"seen only last winter." Alas, my stories would seem tame after these!

I looked up; the stories had stopped. Billy was looking out into the night, and I caught the fleeting shadow of a sorrow on his face before his eyes met mine. He smiled.

"Asleep—clean asleep! Must be purty fine havin' a little lad like him all to yourself. It's purty fine havin' him just for a night, like this; something to remember; sort of seein' you there mendin' up my old things an' him a-listenin' to my stories. Kinder purty to look back on when there hain't no one round and the winter sets in."

I laid down the sewing. "Tell me, Billy, why isn't there 'some one round'?"

"Seems like there ought to have been. There might have been if *her* folks hadn't set her ag'in' me—said I wasn't good fur nothing but putterin' an' lookin' cheerful. *She* told me this one day, to *her* house, an' I said I cal'lated I'd never ride down *her* way ag'in. An' I never have."

Things blurred for a moment before my eyes, Billy and the Boy, the stove and the red geraniums, swimming in a dusky light; but when my vision cleared I knew that "her" was our dear Trout Lady. I can never remember what I said. Somehow I told Billy of the day before—of the farm we found bordering the old mill stream; of the lonely woman there, whose heart so hungered to serve that she cared for us, strangers, as though we were her people; and of how she took our thanks and gratitude as a starving soul puts out its hands for bread. And at the end I said: "I think she must have been waiting all her life for some one to love, some one who needed her care. It is hard for a man to be lonely, Billy, but it is so much harder for a woman."

Billy never answered. In a few minutes he carried the Boy upstairs to bed and wished me a "good-night."

We left early next morning. Billy tramped with us for a mile—he seemed so loth to have us go. When he turned back, I slipped into his hand the picture of the Boy which I always carried with me in its little oval

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frame. "So you won't forget us," I explained.

Billy took it almost reverently. He wiped a speck of dust from the glass with his sleeve, and then said softly:

"*She'd* think a heap of this. Guess I'll ride down the valley bimeby an' show it to her."

We kept our tryst with the hall fire the night we reached home. We were tired; the Boy's eyes were heavy with sleep as we stretched out on the rug again to listen for the fire's welcoming chuckle. The Boy stirred.

"We ought to tell the hall fire about it," he said, whimsically. "There wouldn't have been any Road at all if it hadn't been for him. You tell him, Aunty Jack, everything, just as it happened."

So I told it this way, only very much better; for a hall fire and a little lad are the finest people in the world to tell a story to, and, somehow, you always do your best when they are listening. When I had finished, I looked at the Boy to see if he were satisfied.

He lay with his head buried in his arms. I thought him asleep until he asked, softly:

"And did Billy Barber marry the Trout Lady?"

TOM JOHNSON'S STORY[1]

THIS is an exceedingly interesting human document. Mr. Johnson died at the age of fifty-seven, in the spring of 1911. He was a self-made capitalist, born in the South, the son of a Confederate soldier, making his first entry into business as a newsboy, and acquiring a large fortune at a comparatively early age as a builder and operator of street railways. He was a forcible man of business and had in a marked degree those qualities of human sympathy and human understanding that enabled him to get on well both with his workmen and with fellow-capitalists, like the late Mark Hanna, for example, with whom he was sometimes at war. When he was twenty-nine years of age, and at that time a rich and successful capitalist, he came into contact with Henry George, the founder of the Single-Tax movement, in a singular way:

I still owned my Indianapolis interests and was traveling between that city and Cleveland frequently. When on one of these trips a train-boy offered me a book called "Social Problems." The title led me to think it dealt with the social evil, and I said as much, adding that the subject didn't appeal to me at all. Overhearing my remarks, the conductor urged me to buy the book, saying that he was sure it would interest me, and that if it didn't he would refund the half-dollar I invested in it. So I bought it, and I read it almost without stopping. Then I hastened to get all the other books which Henry George had written up to that time. I read "Progress and Poverty" next. It sounded true—all of it. I didn't want to believe it, though.

[1] My Story. By Tom L. Johnson. Edited by Elizabeth J. Hauser. B. W. Huebsch, New York.

Mr. Johnson then went to his lawyer, whom he always consulted about his business enterprises, and asked him to read "Progress and Poverty," and give him (Johnson) the arguments which would demolish it. This, although he read the book, the lawyer was unable to do. Then he asked one of his partners to help him demolish it. The partner read the volume, discussed it, and argued about it with Mr. Johnson, and finally himself became converted. From that time on Mr. Johnson was an ardent Single-Taxer; he made the personal acquaintance of Henry George, who persuaded him to take up public speaking and to go into politics, although up to that time Mr. Johnson had never even voted. He became a Democratic Member of Congress, and eventually Mayor of Cleveland. The story of his extraordinary conflict with special interests in that city is familiar to all American newspaper readers.

However one may differ with Mr. Johnson's political philosophy, and however much one may criticise some of his methods, no man who loves courage and self-sacrifice can help admiring these qualities as they were displayed in a very remarkable degree in Mr. Johnson's personality and career. His slogan was, "Destroy special privilege." That he believed in the "plain people," to use Abraham Lincoln's phrase, is clear from his record in the disaster of the Johnstown flood. In the remarkable work of recreating that devastated community he was a heroic figure.

One of the interesting incidents of this Johnstown experience was the free operation

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of the street railways. Mr. Johnson and his partners ran the street cars for two or three months after the disaster without collecting fares, because so many of the inhabitants were without money. People rode as freely as they ride in the elevators of business buildings. Mr. Johnson, as a result of his experiment, afterwards seriously advocated free municipal street railways, to be supported by general taxation.

It is easy to criticise this big-hearted radical—in some respects it is just to criticise him. In our judgment, he was mistaken in assuming, as he seemed to do, that "special privilege" is intrenched behind a sharply defined line—that all men on one side of it are exploiters and robbers of the people, and that all men on the other side are noble martyrs in a just cause. The fact is that special privilege or special interests are based in human selfishness, and that selfishness is an attribute of every individual, against which he must struggle quite as much when he finds it in himself as when he finds it in others.

Mr. Johnson once said to President Roosevelt: "The difference between you and me, Mr. President, is this: You are after lawbreakers, I am after the lawmakers." In this epigram, we think, may be found Mr. Johnson's most serious defect. He seemed to believe that making good laws is equivalent to making good citizens. The man who pursues this philosophy is in danger of putting the cart before the horse. The first thing to make is good citizens, who themselves will make good laws. Laws against special interests, special privilege, grafting, bribery, and all the rest of it, are essential, but they are as nothing unless there is a vigorous and persistent public opinion to enforce them.

The present volume is a first-rate human story, as interesting as a novel. We recommend it, not because we recommend all of Mr. Johnson's methods, but because in a perfectly frank and good-tempered spirit it reveals the fact, which can hardly be denied, that in their conduct of their private as well as of their public business the American people—not merely capitalists, but professional men, ministers, village merchants, and political officials—have lived in all their political relations for many years on the basis of special privilege. The term of years of which this allegation may be made extends from the period of sudden industrial and railway development just preceding the Civil War until the period when figures like Mr. Johnson, Mr. George, and Mr. Bryan appeared in the Democratic party, and Mr. La Follette and Mr. Roosevelt in the Republican party. Of the movement against special privilege Mr. Roosevelt became the pre-eminent National figure. No one can read with an open mind Mr. Johnson's reminiscences, Mr. La Follette's autobiography now appearing in the "American Magazine," or such a modest little book as the recently published life of John M. Forbes, "An American Railroad Builder," by Henry Greenleaf Pearson, and fail to be convinced that the political and social abuses of special privilege have been very real, and that there has been real need of National leadership against them.

THE SPECTATOR

A FAR off it looked like a circus, coming up the broad, hilly street from the freight station, horses, men, boys, crowds, and general excitement in the air. The Spectator, who was visiting in the town, did not have to ask twice what it all meant. "It's the big girder for the new hotel," every one about him was saying; "thirty-two tons weight, and takes thirty-three horses to draw it!" The Spectator is used to seeing big office buildings go up in the metropolis, but in a smaller city one gets closer to the process—besides having more time to watch it. A thirty-two-ton girder is not seen every day either, even in big buildings; so it was no wonder that the sidewalks were crowded and heads at every window along the route.

Four abreast, harnessed by heavy chains, with one chain running all the way on each side, came the eight ranks of horses, each with a Negro driver on either side. Only one horse was hitched in the shafts of the truck itself. "See that truck?" said the Spectator's companion, who was in the steel business. "It has a history of its own. Back in the eighties there was a big industrial parade in Philadelphia, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works built a forty-ton locomotive engine to be paraded. But no truck in the city was strong enough to carry it.

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So they built this truck especially for the purpose—it was born and bred for processions, you might say." It was a monster, certainly, whose wheels had gleaming foot-wide tires, and it seemed made to hold any weight the ambition of man might load upon it. Slowly, majestically, escorted by all the small boys within a mile, it came on.

On the top of the big black girder, forty-two feet long, with its innumerable pattern-like ornamentations of rivets, rode a white-haired figure—the local expert on trucking, whose firm had been doing work for two generations. This was the biggest job ever—the crown of his career—and as he stood, swayingly, riding the moving monster bareback, so to speak, he blew his whistle and directed the whole thing. In front of him the boss driver, a stalwart Negro of evident experience, sat to transmit his orders and to drive without reins, for not a rein did he have, or a whip either. It looked easy, but as the street corner was approached and the turn into the next street was made, all up-hill, the horses, in making the turn, came too close to the electric-light pole, and the shaft of the truck just grazed it in negotiating the turn. It looked like just a touch, but the shaft snapped, and the big glass globe came down from the light pole also with a crash.

"Twenty minutes for refreshments!" sang out some one in the crowd. The drivers ran to the back and chocked the wheels, while others brought bolts and set to work on the shaft. "It won't take twenty minutes," said the steel man; "but just look at the photographers! It's their chance." Sure enough, every one with a camera seemed to be there, taking snapshots of the team, the girder, the repair work, and the crowd. "Fine thing it happened on that strip of paving," said one amateur photographer, jubilantly. "Our company laid that street, and the pictures will show that thirty-two tons of steel, five or six tons of wagon, and thirty-three horses went over it without making a dent. Farther down, on the other street, one of the wheels sank through the other sort of paving and broke a water-pipe, and went so deep that they had to stop and jack it up before they could go on. That's what makes them so late—three-quarters of an hour behind time."

But this time there was no such delay. In a twinkling, before the last camera fiend had finished, the shaft was in shape again. The white-haired master of ceremonies stood up again on top, the boss driver yelled, "All drivers at their horses!" the men ran to the sides of the teams, the whistle blew, and with a loud and prolonged "Ye-a-ho!" the tugging, clattering horses got under way again. This time there was no mishap, and they managed the next turn into the main street in fine style, with half a dozen policemen shoving away the crowds. Here, on level ground at last, the procession stopped, the horses took breath, and from the recesses of each driver's coat appeared quantities of small flags. "They're going to decorate the horses' heads for the trip up the main street," explained the Spectator's companion. One by one the flags were stuck in the headstalls while the trolley cars politely switched over to the other tracks, or waited patiently behind the truck. When a town is really interested, all regulations are waived.

The Spectator followed the procession—since it was only a few blocks, and he had all the morning on his hands—to the new hotel site, where the truck stopped in the most majestic style. The crowd for the most part dispersed after this; but a fringe of men—locally and humorously known as the "committee"—remained to watch the subsequent proceedings. In motion the girder had not been as impressive as the truck and the teams. But in repose it lay there, huge and dark, a thing to daunt human energies. Even the giant crane looked inadequate, though the Spectator expected to see it used. "No, indeed," said the steel man. "That girder will have to be taken off the truck and moved exactly in place, ready for a dead perpendicular lift, before the crane can tackle it. It would break the iron arm and the wire cables if they attempted to swing it—just consider the leverage!"

The men from the building were already about it, like beavers. With planks and boards, a hydraulic jack and wedges, they began at the monster; striving to lift it, turn it on its edge, place rollers under it, inch it along—all the long, patient, tireless struggle of man against matter. "It will take about six hours of incessant work for the whole gang to get it into position," said the steel man, "and these are as good a gang as you will find anywhere. The hydraulic jack is a marvel, too." The committee on the curb-stone were evidently ready to spend the whole six hours, but the Spectator decided that he would not remain.

"In the city, I suppose," he said (rather patronizingly, perhaps) to his companion, as they walked along, "all this hauling is done by automobile trucks, and there are special cranes." But the expert smiled patronizingly in his turn. "No automobile truck could hold a thirty-two-ton girder," he said, "and no crane can handle it except on the dead lift. Some things man himself has to do yet. You yourself don't see this kind of teaming in New York, but it is there, just the same. It is done at night, when the streets are empty and every one asleep. And it is done just in this same way—men and horses—

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only there are no flags or crowds or public interest. Sometimes the building can be so arranged that the team draws the girder directly to the place where it can be lifted to its supports. Here it is not possible, so they have to jack and wedge and roll. We try to get rid of the need of human thews and sinews in the steel business, but we can't always do it. I've seen one new steel plant where there are so few men about that the place looks as if they had all gone to dinner when the whistle blew, and where a single workman, here and there, sits up in the air over the machines, like a signalman in his tower, and works them. But mostly we come to the Huns—we have to have humans; and no matter how immense the job, men can do it, from the Pyramids down."

It did look to the Spectator a long jump from the Pyramids, though, when, late that afternoon, passing the same spot, where the "committee" (or their alternates) were still lining the curb, he saw the last act of the performance. The big girder had been at last unloaded, wedged, and rolled around and brought under and alongside the spot where it was to rest upon the tall iron columns of the first story. The giant crane had been reared upright, and its heavy chains had been at last looped around the black bulk of the monster. At the signal, the wire cables began to work, the crane moved swiftly and surely, and like a pipe-stem the mighty thirty-two-ton mass was lifted and placed. Seven hours of tireless human toil to get it ready for the crane—and one minute and a half to lift it! The Spectator went on his way with a new sense of the amazing energies of man, that pygmy giant who dominates the world with muscle and with brain alike, whichever best serves the moment's need

THE NEW BOOKS

International Critical Commentary on the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments (The). Edited by the Rev. Charles Augustus Briggs, D.D., the Rev. Samuel Rolles Driver, D.D., and the Rev. Alfred Plummer, M.A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.

This second volume of the three assigned to the Minor Prophets in the International Critical Commentary is a composite work. By its separate pagination of the portions contributed by its three authors it indicates its combination of three small treatises in one—viz., Micah, Zephaniah, and Nahum, by Professor Smith, of the University of Chicago; Habakkuk, by Dr. Ward, editor of the "Independent;" Obadiah and Joel, by Professor Bewer, of Union Theological Seminary. Under the names of most of these prophets many writings of various dates are found to be included—in the book of Micah especially—and the problem of a chronological order of the books is found to be impracticable. The order adopted in this volume seems to come as near a better one as conditions permit.

Common People of Ancient Rome (The). By Frank Frost Abbott. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

A prominent characteristic of Professor Frank Frost Abbott's scholarly work on "The Common People of Ancient Rome" appears in its references to analogous modern conditions. A lively present interest is touched by the account of an effort of the Emperor Diocletian in the fourth century to reduce the high cost of living by the futile method of an edict. The lists given in this edict fill eight pages of print with the prices ordained for agricultural products, manual work, professional services, manufactured goods, transportation, etc., stated in terms of our money. Of like interest is the chapter of reflections on corporations and trade guilds. "Trusts founded to control prices troubled Romans as they trouble us to-day;" corners also, and "labor was as completely organized as capital." In another line, the Latin of the common people is made attractive to readers even moderately interested in the study of words in English and in the Romance languages. The same touch of modernity characterizes Professor Abbott's account of the poetry of the common people in their metrical epitaphs, and their dedicatory and ephemeral verses. It is found, once more, in the erudite essay on the origin of the realistic romance or novel of Petronius in the first century. Among the larger recent works on the history and life of ancient Rome this book holds a place distinctively its own.

Osiris and the Resurrection. By E. A. Wallis Budge. In 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $10.50.

The two splendid and opulently illustrated volumes entitled "Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection," by Dr. E. A. Wallis Budge, Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum, are of large interest to students of comparative religion. The cult of Osiris gradually superseded throughout the Nile Valley the indigenous cult of ancestral spirits. It weaned the people from cruel and barbarous customs and wrought a beneficent transformation of moral and social conditions in the hope of immortal life. Dr. Budge's researches into the nature of the ancient Egyptian religion

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convinced him, during residence in the Sudan and subsequent visits to it, of its African origin, cognate with the beliefs of modern peoples in the heart of the continent, far remote from ancient Egyptian influence. The eminent Egyptologist Professor Maspero and others have shared this view. It is Dr. Budge's signal merit to have developed this line of research as no one else has done. He is certainly justified in presenting it as the most hopeful line for further study.

Port of Hamburg (The). By Edwin J. Clapp. Yale University Press, New Haven. $1.50.

Those especially who are concerned as to the re-creation of an American merchant marine will find Mr. Edwin J. Clapp's "The Port of Hamburg" an interesting book. The work is the result of Mr. Clapp's long study of German waterways and ocean terminals, and describes the principal German port, which indeed has now become the greatest European port. The volume has much suggestive material to those who would modernize our own terminals.

Undiscovered Russia. By Stephen Graham. The John Lane Company, New York. $4.

Mr. Stephen Graham, the author of "A Vagabond in the Caucasus," has now put forth a volume not so accurately entitled, namely, "Undiscovered Russia." Many parts of Russia are to us Americans certainly undiscovered, and we must needs look at Mr. Graham's text in order to find just where his undiscovered country is located. It is in the forests of northern Russia, far away from railways and civilization. The author interprets for us, not so much the "white nights" in that land of snow and ice, as the actual life lived by the people there—the peasants, pilgrims, and priests, the fishermen, hunters, and the banished revolutionaries.

Things Seen in Northern India. By T. L. Pennell, M.D. E. P. Dutton & Co, New York. 75c.

The recent Durbar turns the thoughts of many people towards India, and "Things Seen in Northern India," by T. L. Pennell, is a little book worth reading at this time.

Spell of Egypt (The). By Robert Hichens. The Century Company, New York. $1.25.

Egypt. By Esther Singleton. Dood, Mead & Co., New York. $1.60.

"The Spell of Egypt," by Robert Hichens, is simply a well-printed edition in small size of that author's "Egypt and Its Monuments," which was issued three years ago in large size with illustrations by Jules Guérin. In these days of much re-reading of Mr. Hichens's "Garden of Allah" and "Bella Donna," due to the presentation of plays founded on those novels in New York and London, it is good to have an inexpensive edition of a book whose description of one part of North Africa—Egypt—will certainly rank with the author's more celebrated descriptions of another part—Algeria. In this connection the collection of descriptions brought together by Miss Esther Singleton in a volume entitled "Egypt" is also worth notice.

Trekking the Great Thirst. By Lieutenant A. W. Hodson. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $3.50.

The famous traveler and hunter Mr. F. S. Selous offers a foreword to Lieutenant Hodson's record of travel and sport in the Kalahari Desert in Africa, and others write appreciatively of the author and his sources of knowledge. The book is written in a lively and readable narrative style, and it contains many incidents of an exciting character. The dangers of lion-hunting, the way of dealing with natives, explorations in little-known parts of the country, and camping, traveling, and hunting experiences are topics.

Questioned Documents. By Albert S. Osborn. The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company, Rochester, New York.

Two hundred photographs, showing characteristics and variations of handwriting and reproducing documents the authenticity of which has been in question, make this volume graphic, and even sensational in a way. The whole subject of forgeries and alleged forgeries is presented here primarily for the use of lawyers and those who have to do with this branch of criminal investigation. Nevertheless, there is a great deal to interest the ordinary layman.

Danube (The). By Walter Jerrold. The Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $3.50.

Mr. Jerrold's book is amply illustrated by Louis Weirter, and ought to be a pleasant souvenir to any one who has ever walked or cycled or motored in the Danube Valley, especially in that romantic and idyllic region where the upper Danube finds its way through Würtemberg and Bavaria to Austria, Hungary, Servia, Rumania, and Bulgaria—a nearly two-thousand-mile stretch.

Cathedral Cities of Italy (The). By W. W. Collins. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $3.50.

Italy would seem to be decidedly a well-worn subject so far as books of description are concerned, and yet it has remained for Mr. W. W. Collins to issue a stout volume on "The Cathedral Cities of Italy," which has peculiar pertinence and worth. It comprises a description of the cathedrals from north to south—from Como to Palmero—and is well illustrated.

A Naturalist on Desert Islands. By Percy R. Lowe. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $2.

Mr. Lowe, who is an ornithologist of note, for six consecutive winters had delightful yachting experiences with friends in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. There he found ample material for this book, partly personal narrative, but more largely a scientific record, although in popular form. Not only birds are here described, but also semi-tropical animals, flowers, coral gardens, and much else.

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The islands visited would, the author says, prove intensely boring except to those who have the wandering spirit and the love of investigation. How much he loves them is shown by his sentence: "One felt constantly inclined to thank God that they were so commercially insignificant and generally worthless that man had not swooped down to 'improve' them out of all recognition." There are many good photographs.

Reminiscences of James Burrill Angell (The). Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $1.25.

The autobiography of a public man, such as we have here, is always of peculiar interest. This volume is especially interesting as having to do with academic as well as with National affairs. During his long presidency in the University of Michigan Dr. Angell was employed on special diplomatic missions to China, to Canada, and to Turkey. He had previously filled the presidency of the University of Vermont and the chair of Modern Languages in Brown University, and for six years had edited the Providence "Journal." The wide acquaintance with public affairs and men of note acquired in such varied activities gives value to the modest record of it, for which we are indebted to the urgency of his colleagues and pupils in those three universities. It is unusual to find in so small a volume so rich an assortment of historical and personal memoranda, academic and diplomatic, enlivened, too, with many amusing anecdotical passages.

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK

PRISONS AND PROGRESS

Since the publication in The Outlook of my article entitled "Prisons and Progress" (January 29, 1910), I have kept more or less in touch with prison conditions, with the result that my belief in some of the statements I then made has been considerably shaken.

In this article I drew a comparison between the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, where there was at that time a certain amount of enforced idleness, and the Maryland Penitentiary in Baltimore, where there is no idleness. I pointed out the manifest evils of prison idleness and the obvious necessity of prison labor. On this point my opinion naturally remains unaltered.

I further claimed that the prison contract labor system was notoriously vicious, and I am most emphatically of that opinion still. I stated, however, that the Maryland Penitentiary was an exception—that there the contract system was used without its usual vicious features. In the light of later information I no longer believe that the Maryland prison is an exception, nor, in fact, that there are any exceptions. While it is doubtless less vicious than the same system in other places, the system is so inherently bad that it cannot be otherwise, no matter how used or by whom. I now believe that to call any prison contract labor system good is like calling a particular variety of consumption beneficial because others are worse.

There is undoubtedly a wide-reaching and sinister prison labor syndicate, the members of which are fattening on this modern form of slavery. What is needed now, however, is constructive suggestions rather than vague vituperation. Some such suggestions will be found in a book soon to appear, entitled "Prison Servitude," by F. Stagg Whitin, Secretary of the National Committee on Prison Labor, and later in a book to be entitled "Citizens Made and Remade," now in preparation by William R. George and the writer.

The rumor that extracts from the article "Prisons and Progress" are being circulated in aid of the prison contract labor system is my chief motive for desiring the publication of this letter. LYMAN BEECHER STOWE.

New York City.

THE ASSURANCE OF IMMORTALITY

The series of articles which you are running just now on the "Assurance of Immortality" is certainly very timely. The manner in which scientific men, not to speak of the philosophers, are coming into closer accord with the Christian doctrine of the soul is truly remarkable. Scientific agnosticism, once so fashionable, which claimed that all knowledge was, and could be, only knowledge of phenomena, is entering a new stage. Professor MacDonald, President of the section of Physiology at the British Association, which met recently at Portsmouth, England, in the course of his address stated that the mind of man had always been associated with the brain, but such phenomena as sleep and deep anæsthesia familiarized us with the fact that the mind is not necessarily always associated with the brain, but only with it when in a certain condition. Now, he said, no scientific evidence can support or rebut the statement that the brain is possibly affected by influences other than those which reach it by definite paths, such as sense organs, for example. It is possible that the brain is an instrument which is traversed by an unknown influence which finds resonance within it as freely as the ear by sound. Possibly, indeed, the mind is a complex of such resonances—music for which the brain is no more than the instrument;

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individual because the music of a single harp; rational because of the orderly structure of the harp. Consider such a possibility, and the analogy which he had prepared in dealing with the eyeball is seen to have some such meaning, inasmuch as an instrument shaped in the embryo of a certain set of conditions might, in the course of time, become the play of some new influence which had taken no immediate part in fashioning it. He found it difficult, in speaking of this matter, to refrain from using the word "soul." Surely such a statement as this, made before the greatest scientific assembly in Great Britain, is worthy of more than a passing notice.

Equally remarkable are the recent lectures of Professor Henri Bergson, the author of "L'Évolution Créatrice." "Few physiologists or philosophers would tell us now," the professor said at his opening lecture in London, "that the brain secretes thought as the liver secretes bile." The relation between the physical and the metaphysical was not denied; it existed. But are they equivalent? No. Speaking from the philosophic standpoint, M. Bergson said: Perception is the source of knowledge. Our perception consists of external and internal elements. The most of us only retain of our perceptions those which immediately enter into our concepts; probably the imaging of visual or sight images that bear upon matter—the substantial things of everyday life. Now the soul is not a thing which we can visualize; it is a movement. One can break a thing, but not a movement. There is a continuity to our inner life which our habits of mind and training tend to fix and consolidate. We think we recognize constantly succeeding stages of the soul—now a pleasure, now a grief. It is certain our inner life is a succession, but not a succession of the before and after as we ordinarily represent it to ourselves. Let us try to illustrate our meaning by a tune or melody. One note follows another in rapid succession and forms the melody, but the notes are not the melody; neither can one divide the melody into one note and then another. The *melody* itself is *indivisible*. Let us shut our eyes to all spatial images—piano, musical score, violin, etc.—and we have only the perception of melody. This is the indivisible succession, and the real time of the soul is like the melody, indivisible. Time subsists in the inner life of the soul, but it cannot be artificially divided into past and present. This indivisibility of the flux of the inner life from beginning to end, this cohesion of the past with the present in pure duration of time, is what constitutes the substantiality of the soul. Professor Bergson claims that the soul—essentially action, will, liberty—is the creative force in the world. It creates acts. To M. Bergson, consciousness and matter are antagonistic forces; life not being a function of the latter, but a storage of energy. Consciousness somehow penetrates the mere mechanism, and the "free created life" is somehow released. We must remember this brilliant Frenchman is not speaking from the standpoint of the Christian apologist; he is approaching his subject philosophically, and yet in essence M. Bergson's system is truly religious. Surely, more and more science and philosophy are veering round to the Christian truth that man is born for immortality, because he has been made in the image and likeness of his Maker, and in this image and likeness he finds essential action, will, liberty.

HARRY RANSOME.

Christ Church, Media, Pennsylvania.

MILWAUKEE: ANOTHER VIEW

Permit me to reply to Mr. Nobody from Milwaukee. His complaints look like a great deal, and amount to less than nothing. If he really would have something substantial to say, I am sure he would have also had the courage to sign his name to it. Since he did not do so, I am at liberty to call him Mr. Nobody. Of course the Socialists are partisans, and our city administration is partial to the interests of humanity. Other administrations have been partial to the interests of men with property. The Democratic Tax Assessor, Mr. F. B. Schutz, has been so partial as to reduce the taxes for the rich and increase the burden upon the mass of the poor property-holders, and F. B. Schutz is a Democrat.

All over the United States our judiciary has been partial in favor of him who could pay the most. Long before we had a Socialist movement in this country we had the saying that there are plenty of laws in this country, but blamed little justice. Of course the property-holders like to sue a city when there is something to be gained thereby. But the delay in the paving was caused by the un-American fall, and not by the un-American Socialists. As far as the fire chief is concerned, an up-State judge will pass judgment on him. It is only fair that I express no opinion at this time.

When the news shall reach you next spring that the Socialist Mayor and administration have been re-elected, then you may know that not our Socialist administration has been on trial, but the intelligence of the Milwaukee voters. They will pass their examination well, for not an ocean of calumnies and prevarications can dim the intelligence of the Milwaukee voters.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin. GEORGE STRELITZ.

A CORRECTION

On page 999 of The Outlook (Dec. 23, 1911) is a photograph of the sun taken at the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory. The spectroheliograph used was attached to the Snow tower telescope, not to the Yerkes telescope. The latter is located at Williams Bay, Wisconsin.

Milburn, New Jersey. N. W. MUMFORD.

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BY THE WAY

During the recent exceedingly cold weather some of the New York City churches threw open their doors at night to shelter the homeless poor. This was genuine Christian charity, and the impulse that led to the action is worthy of high praise; but churches cannot well be turned into lodging-houses at night without injuring their usefulness as churches the next day. Some larger method of caring for the homeless thousands who need warmth and shelter in such weather is a social problem that demands attention.

Speaking of cold weather and the troubles incident thereto, Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, tells of an experience that befell one of his co-workers, Archdeacon Hudson Stuck. The Archdeacon, while on a missionary trip, in crossing a river, broke through the ice, with the thermometer far below zero. "His Indian boy took one of the dogs out of the traces, put in the Archdeacon, and, lashing him with the whip to force his tired legs on, ran him five miles to the nearest hut," thus saving his life, though he was prostrated for a week. How about giving that Indian boy a hero medal?

The Dickens centenary this year is to be celebrated in a practical way by the raising of a fund for the support of the five unmarried granddaughters of the novelist who were left penniless on the death of their father, Charles Dickens, Jr. The daughters of Alfred Tennyson Dickens, another son, who died in this country week before last, have, it is said, declined to participate in such a fund.

While Italy's villages are being depopulated through emigration to the United States, Spain, it is reported, is losing 250,000 of her best inhabitants every year through emigration to South America. In a recent fortnight 8,000 Spanish immigrants landed in Buenos Aires alone.

Fashion has a strong grip on the poor as well as the rich. An attempt has been made in England to introduce among the children of the very poor the use of wooden shoes such as are worn in Holland and France. Despite the fact that these shoes are cheap, waterproof, and almost indestructible, they have not become popular. The children prefer to wear wretched leather footgear rather than endure the ridicule of their companions.

The New York City Board of Health has forbidden the use of common towels in public resorts, such as railway stations, hotels, department stores, and liquor saloons. Thus passes the roller towel, a more unsanitary survival of the pioneer age than even the common drinking-cup, which was abolished some months ago.

Arnold Bennett, the English novelist, is hopeful about the future of the American novel. "The great argument in its favor," he says, "lies in the strenuousness, the variety, and the essential romance of American life. What would not Balzac have done with Pittsburgh, the sixteen-hour express between New York and Chicago, Wall Street, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and the wheat-growing States?" And yet even France waited a good while for her Balzac, and has had only one of him!

Milk and butter, so a recent book called "Good Cheer" tells us, were not always daily necessities, as with us. Our fifteenth-century ancestors in England seldom used either. They used great quantities of spices, however, in their food, and apparently did not care for the more delicate flavors that suit our palates. Cold-storage eggs and "renovated" butter would have had a ready market with them, no doubt.

Mr. Winslow Homer was once asked by his biographer, Mr. Downes, "Do you ever take any liberty, in painting nature, of modifying the color of any part?" He answered: "Never! Never! When I have selected the thing carefully, I paint it exactly as it appears." If this were to be taken literally, a color photograph of the scene of one of Mr. Homer's paintings ought to duplicate that painting. The difference between the two is perhaps indicated in the phrase "as it appears." If amended to express that difference, the phrase would read, "I paint the scene exactly as it appears *to me*—not as it *is*."

That the world on the other side of the globe is, to a Caucasian, upside down in standards as well as geographically is apparent from this newspaper item: "A Japanese convicted of murder pleaded yesterday in a Colorado court to be sent to the gallows rather than to prison, as the Japanese consider imprisonment more dishonorable than death. The court ignored the plea."

A luscious, ripe watermelon, it seems, furnishes too great a temptation for the average man who is confronted with it and has the chance to get away with the melon. So the aggregate loss in shipping melons is large, according to a speaker at the recent meeting of the Western Fruit Jobbers' Association at St. Louis. A committee was appointed to try to lessen the temptation and save the melons. Why not, it may be suggested, put the melons in paper bags, the same as other choice fruit? "Out of sight, out of mind."

A humorist offers to give $100 to any one who is so contented that he doesn't want anything. Of course no applicant could get the $100, for his application would show discontent. Another humorist once offered a Southern farm to anybody who was "satisfied." On applying for the gift, the man would be asked why, if he was satisfied, he did not stay at home instead of coming South for the farm!

Rousseau's famous painting "Le Pêcheur" (The Fisherman) has, it is announced, been sold to an American collector for $200,000. This is the highest price ever paid for any of the masterpieces of the Barbizon school. The canvas has arrived in this country.

Professor George P. Baker, of Harvard, head of the Drama League of Boston, is said to favor the revival of the habit of hissing in the theater when occasion demands the rendering of an adverse verdict. But has not the Professor heard of the practice of giving an unpopular officer a "silence"? Nothing can be more effective in expressing disapproval. Hissing constitutes such a personal affront that cultured American audiences will not resort to it except in extreme cases.

Nearly a thousand patents have been issued in the United States for devices to do away with the expensive and short-lived rubber-tired wheel for automobiles and other vehicles. The inventors are still at work, and with the stimulus of the increasing price of rubber they may yet succeed. Some of these devices are illustrated in the "Scientific American" for January 6.

Desertions in the United States army in 1911 amounted to only 2.88 per cent—a lower rate than in any other year for ninety years, except in 1898.

As to the possibility of humor in music, the London "Telegraph" says: "If composers and performers had more of the sense of humor, music's appeal would be immensely wider. The truth is that musical performers are far too apt to take themselves too seriously." The solemn attitude of some musicians toward their art was humorously rebuked recently by a well-known New York pianist, who remarked to his gifted wife, also a pianist, at the conclusion of a performance by the latter: "My dear, don't look so doleful! Music isn't a funeral; music is a joke!"

The retort courteous in the paraphrase ingenious has seldom had better illustration than in the story that, after the signing of the Treaty of Berlin, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter presented M. Jules Cambon, with whom he had negotiated the treaty, a photograph bearing the inscription: "To my amiable friend and terrible enemy." To which M. Cambon responded by presenting his photograph inscribed: "To my terrible friend and amiable enemy."

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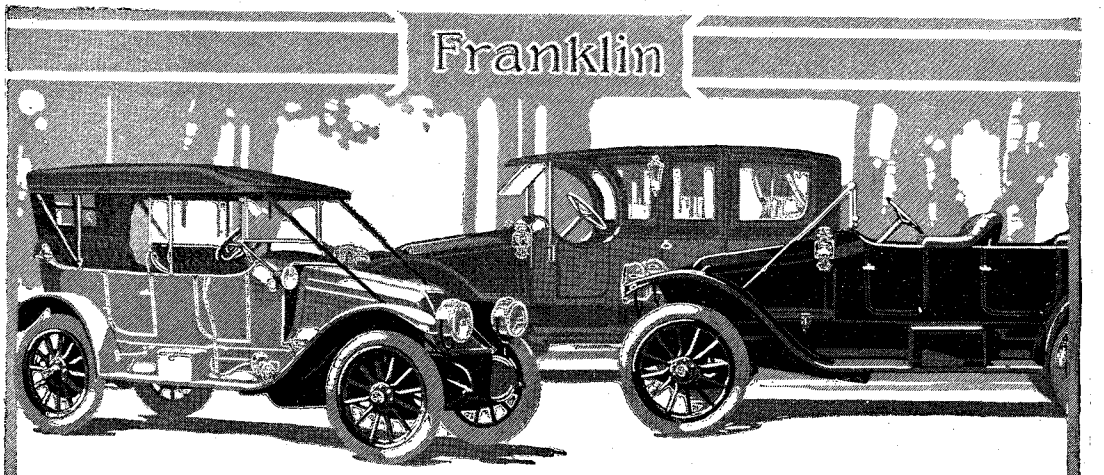

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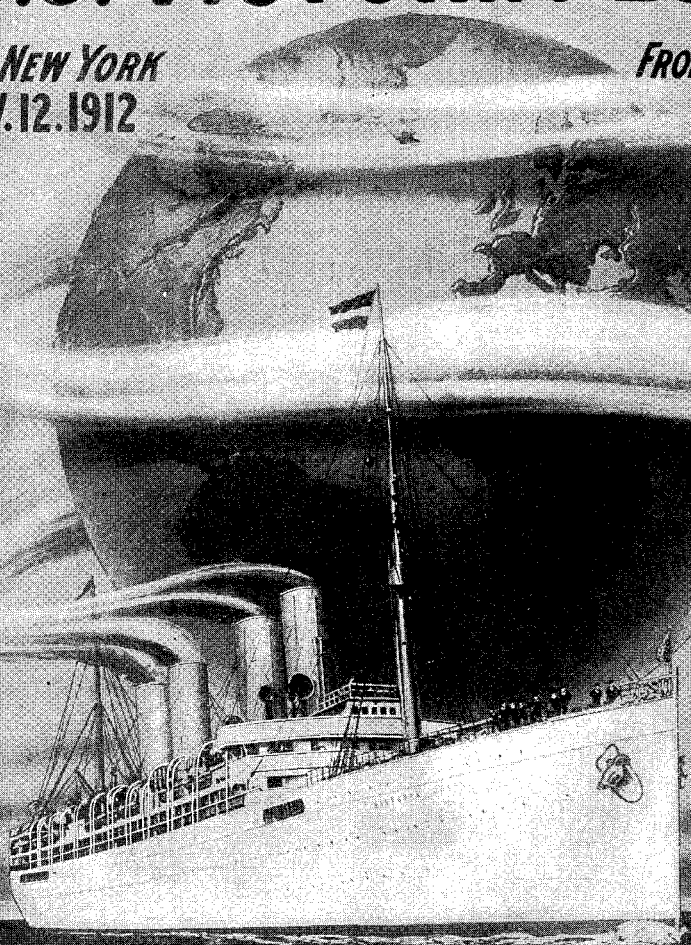

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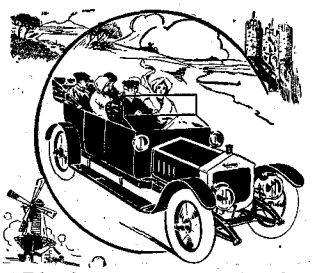

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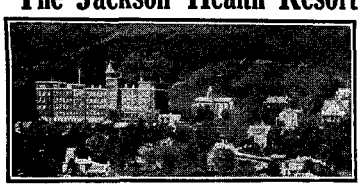

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Write for Booklet A

THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

A Mineral Springs Health Resort

THE GLEN SPRINGS

All approved forms of Hydrotherapy, Massage and Electricity. **Nauheim Baths** for weakness and disease of the heart. **Hot Brine Baths** for elimination. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. Attractive golf links. Illustrated booklets.

WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Prest., Watkins, N. Y.

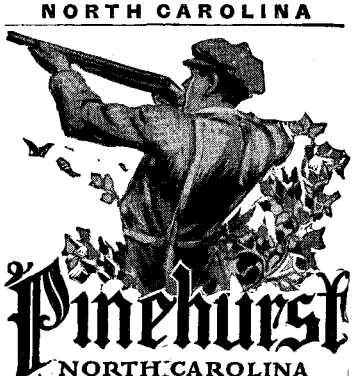
PENNSYLVANIA

Easton Sanitarium For treatment of the nervous or mentally ill. Superior location; skilled care. Visit here before selecting a place elsewhere, or call up Dr. Kinney for particulars. Phone 1661, Easton, Pa.

POCONO MANOR COTTAGE open all year

Under management of Friends. 1,800 feet above sea level. Steam heated, baths en suite, sun parlor, library; fine scenery, dry and exhilarating atmosphere. L. M. DENGLER, Mgr., Pocono Manor P. O., Monroe Co., Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA



Pinehurst

NORTH CAROLINA

Center of winter out-of-door life in the Middle South. Free from climatic extremes.

Four excellent Hotels—52 cottages—Holly Inn, now open, Carolina, Berkshire and Harvard, open early in January.

Shooting Preserve

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3 golf courses, tennis, livery or saddle horses, model dairy.

Through Pullman Service from New York to Pinehurst via Seaboard Air Line. Only one night out from New York, Boston, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Send for illustrated Booklet giving full information.

Pinehurst General Office, Pinehurst.

Leonard Tufts, Owner, Boston, Mass.

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"In the Land of the Sky"

BATTERY PARK HOTEL

Famous everywhere. Always open. Climate delightful. **Asheville, N. C.**

OAK HALL

TRYON, N. C.

Mild winter climate; dry and bracing. In pine belt of western North Carolina. Beautiful scenery and wild flowers in profusion.

OAK HALL has doubled capacity, put in electric lights and large number private baths.

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EUGENE BROWNLEE, Managing Director

Tryon, N. C.

SOUTH CAROLINA

AIKEN, S. C. MAGNOLIA INN. A Winter resort hotel. Write for booklets. Mrs. R. ORDWAY ELMORE, of Camden, Me., Mgr. HENRY BUSCH, Propr.

VIRGINIA

HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

Old Point Comfort, Va.

situated in the most Historic part of America, at Fortress Monroe and Hampton Roads; warmed by Invigorating Ozone-laden Seabreezes. The Chamberlin is the most magnificent Resort Hotel in America—Perfect Appointments, Famous Southern Cooking, every Comfort and Convenience, and beyond all—**homelike.**

THE RECREATIONS AT HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

afford a wide choice. Here you may enjoy your favorite sport in Surroundings that are Absolutely Ideal—Golfing, Tennis, Automobiling, Driving, Shooting, Fishing, Boating and Bathing.

Most Complete Medicinal Baths in America. Resident Physician in charge. **Not a Sanitarium,** but offers every opportunity to tone up your system, if it requires it.

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Florida. Why not spend the winter in Florida? Houses to rent, boarding house rates, real estate bargains, orange groves, etc.; hunting, fishing. Copy weekly paper, any information. Write J. O. Crosby, San Mateo, Florida.

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Maine Summer Home, modern house, three fireplaces, two piazzas. Fruit, acre ground, adjacent Portland. Quick sale, $3,200. Terms easy. H. E. LUFKIN, Yarmouthville.

NEW YORK

For Sale Cottage site on Lake Placid in the Adirondacks between Waite Camp and Undercliff. Address SHEDDEN & SHEDDEN, Attorneys, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

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NEW YORK

Country Seats and Estates
Bought, sold, exchanged; loans negotiated. W. B. YOUNG, 115 B'way, N. Y. Room 216.

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For Sale

To settle the estate of the late **Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes,** her property, about 14 acres with

Large and Handsome

RESIDENCE

Equipped with Electric Passenger Elevator

Orange Grove, Stable, etc.

at

Redlands, California

For Price and Particulars Apply to

JAMES W. McCULLOCH
100 William St. New York

SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR RENT—Modern furnished cottage with large garden and stable, near Hotel Kirkwood, Camden, S. C. S. B. KIRKER, 1412 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE

A number of old plantations on deep water and adjacent to railroad, all within thirty miles of Charleston, South Carolina, where good duck, turkey, quail, snipe, deer, and some woodcock shooting can be had. These properties being on deep water and conveniently near the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, are eminently adapted for winter homes. R. P. TUCKER, 53 Broad St., Charleston S. C.

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Large brick dwelling, one of the best specimens of Georgian architecture in this country. Modern equipment. Outbuildings complete. Formal gardens. Conservatory. 1,200 acres. Cleared land, fertile and highly cultivated. Timber boundary. Macadamized road. Hunting district. Most picturesque environment. Glorious views. Charming scenery. Perfect social and climatic conditions. Cities accessible. Property ready for immediate occupancy by people of wealth and culture. Buildings cost $165,000 in the past 10 years. Price $160,000.

Properties in Virginia and Other States

OUR LIST is composed of charming old Colonial homes; select properties of positive distinction and beauty; gentlemen's country seats handsomely improved; choice sites on the mountain slopes, overlooking beautiful valleys; furnished and unfurnished country homes in the hills and on the rivers; splendid hunting preserves; rich river plantations and large bodies of timber, coal, and farm lands in Virginia, Maryland, and other States.

H. W. Hilleary & Co., 729 Southern Bldg., Washington, D.C.

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VIRGINIA

CHOICE **VIRGINIA** FARMS
ALONG THE
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry

Abundant rainfall (4 m. per month) rich soil, mild winters, close Eastern markets. **10 acre farms $275.** Write today for booklet "Country Life in Virginia" (134 pages) and low excursion rates. Address **K. T. Crawley,** Industrial Agent, C. & O. Ry., Room 8, **Richmond, Virginia**

C&O

$15.00 AN ACRE AND UP

BOARD AND ROOMS

ROOM Registry, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, Boston. Rooms $1.50 to $12 weekly; transient rates, 75 cents a day and up. Apply in person. Fee 10 cents.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

EDWIN MARKHAM says: "Swedenborg was one of the colossi of all ages." "Divine Love and Wisdom," "Divine Providence," "Heaven and Hell," twenty cents each, postpaid. Pastor Landenberger, Windsor Place, St. Louis, Mo.

AUTHORS seeking a publisher for their books should consult MISS DEAVER. Advice free. Highest references. 1 Madison Ave., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LITTLE advertising things with a cherished "soon-overness." Francis I. Maule, 411 Sansom St., Philadelphia.

FOR sale—Established tea room on Boston Post Road, one hour from New York. Would sell outfit. 7,120, Outlook.

FOR THE HOME

DOMESTIC SCIENCE handbook free. Correspondence courses. American School Home Economics, Chicago.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

INCREASE your earning power by learning to write advertisements. Facts sent free. Page-Davis Co., Dept. 32, Page Building, Chicago.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

PROFESSIONAL housekeeper, KNOWING THOROUGHLY ART OF COOKING; but a gentlewoman. Between 35 and 45 years. Protestant. Unpretentious. References. Knowledge of cooking essential. Four servants and cook kept. Country; Delaware. Three in family. $35 to $40. Write 7,107, Outlook.

WANTED—Nurse for four-year old child. Best of references required; some kindergarten training; good seamstress. Wages $30 a month. Apply by letter only to Mrs. Origen S. Seymour, Lawrence, Long Island.

WANTED—A capable, refined working housekeeper. Cooking, plain sewing, occasional care of children expected. No washing. 7,116, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS wanted. Vacancies rapidly occurring. Write to-day for booklet. New Century Teachers' Bureau, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS WANTED for public and private schools. Emergency calls daily. Send for Bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—Tutor (lady), $50, $100 month—two children. Governesses, nurses, primary teachers. HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 307 Fifth Ave. Supplies housekeepers, secretaries, companions.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—A position as social worker for a church, or in any similar line, by a woman with prestige, enthusiasm, and experience. Successful in organizing and executive work requiring good business head and initiative. Prefers pioneer work. Expects and can earn good salary. Highest references. 7,103, Outlook.

A position as SOCIAL SECRETARY or companion is desired by young American woman of culture and social opportunity, capable of tact and good judgment, who has recently become self-dependent. Experience adequate to insure success. Address 656 Ft. Wayne Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Business Situations

LAW LIBRARIAN desires information of present or future openings. 7,093, Outlook.

THOROUGHLY experienced poultryman desires position on gentleman's estate. Proficient in all branches of work. Married; no children. Address 7,108, Outlook.

AGRICULTURAL expert looking for large proposition, building and remodeling for modern sanitation. Best results from stock, crops, and estate management. C. N. Clark, 13 Astor Place, New York.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AMERICAN gentlewoman desires position in Christian home. Companion, housekeeper, or secretary. 7,106, Outlook.

REFINED, educated, middle-aged lady as governess, companion, or assistant housekeeper. 7,102, Outlook.

A lady of refinement wishes position as companion. 7,109, Outlook.

NURSE for invalid or child. Would travel. Best references. Write 360 State St., Brooklyn, New York.

EXPERIENCED teacher, Vassar and Columbia graduate, desires position. Specialties, Bible and English. 7,111, Outlook.

CULTURED American lady as secretary companion executive; speaks English, Italian, German, French; used to office work, typewriter; has traveled extensively. 7,112, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, cultured and refined, desires position as companion. Would travel. Exceptional references. 7,113, Outlook.

MOTHER'S assistant or managing housekeeper. Experienced. 7,119, Outlook.

YOUNG woman of refinement wishes a position as companion or mother's helper. Would travel. 7,118, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

TUTORING facilities under competent supervision. The Hargrove School, Fairfield, Conn.

GENTLEMAN teacher wishes position. 7,110, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

A New York lady will chaperon young or elderly ladies who wish to visit New York, Washington, Bermuda, or other places. Trip details arranged. Unquestionable references. 7,123, Outlook.

TO rent, 117 East 31st St., parlor floor, suitable for doctor, dentist, or business purposes. Heat, electricity, and service.

PERSONS growing deaf taught to read speech from the lips. Simple and successful method. For information address Miss Dugane, 128 West 43d St.

"MRS. Bagg's Bargain Day." (Rice). Comedy. 25 cts. Terms: Mrs. R. M. Ely, Cummington, Mass.

WANTED—Pupils for Training School. Apply White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

SHOPPING done free of charge. Smart dresses made to measure at very reasonable prices. 6,718, Outlook.

WANTED—Child to board and care for in refined New England Christian family. Suburb of New York. 7,104, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

FRENCH and English school, New York suburb, can accommodate a few more girls about 14 years of age. Exceptional rates for remainder of year. 7,114, Outlook.

FOR sale, 117 East 31st St., in good condition, private hospital furniture and supplies. Also operating room outfit complete.

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Lenox Guaranteed Goods Not Sold at Stores

A DOLLAR BILL will bring to your door, all charges prepaid, a "LENOX" Combination Box, containing the biggest kind of surprises in merchandise values.

$1.00

FOR THE WOMAN:

2 pairs guaranteed lisle elastic garter welt "LENOX" HOSE with spliced heels and toes, SEAMLESS on top of toes,---Black and Tan, ... Value $0.75

2 exquisite Swiss ribbed "LENOX" UNDERVESTS with elaborate imported hand crochet pattern tops and dainty ribbon effects, ... Value 1.00

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Retail Value $1.75

FOR THE MAN:

3 pairs guaranteed soft lisle "LENOX" HOSE, with Linen toe and heel, choice black, tan, navy, gray, ... Value $1.00

A beautiful "Lenox" all silk reversible tie of the latest pattern, to match, . Value 0.50

One pair stout silkweb garters carrying the usual "LENOX" guarantee, . . Value 0.25

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR. Total Retail Value $1.75

Above items sold with the distinct understanding that money is refunded, if you are not entirely satisfied---you to be sole judge in the matter.

When ordering do not forget to state color and sizes desired

Please remember that the "LEXOX" line IS NOT SOLD AT STORES but can only be purchased from us direct or through our accredited agents. This protects you against substitution.

We refer to any bank or commercial agency in N. Y. City.

LENOX SILK WORKS, Clerk 6, 5 W. 31st St., New York

We need some good Agents---men and women.

Brother Cushman

SELLS GOOD GOODS

8 Corners, Montclair, New Jersey

If you eat Grape Fruit be sure and send for his

New Grape Fruit Knife

which prepares Grape Fruit for the table in the only proper way. **It gets all the fruit in each cell and does not cut the sectional skin,** and when ready to serve does not look as if it had been cut. You don't have to taste or eat the tough, bitter skin. It is well worth sending for. **Genuine Ebony Handle, Plated Blade, 50 cents postpaid. Beech Handle, 25 cents postpaid.**

Write to-day for a set of the

New Fruit Knives for Oranges

So made they will not cut more than skin deep, or the entire orange may be cut in half. **Sets of six, triple plated, in neat lined box. Two Dollars postpaid.**

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Nothing excels this simple remedy for Throat Troubles, Hoarseness and Coughs. Also gives relief in Bronchial, Asthmatic and Lung affections. Free from opiates. Sixty years' reputation. Sold only in boxes. Sample mailed free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Your letter head, business card, or reference with occupation, will bring postpaid a free sample pair of

"SLIP-EZY" One-Piece Cuff Links

Work on entirely new principle. Insert with one hand in one second. No string to this offer. It's our way of advertising.

O. M. MYERS CO., Olive St., Rochester, N. Y.

KEEP a file of The Outlook. A handsome Binder in jade green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by the Outlook Company, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE housewives of Westfield, Mass., were determined to have only pure foods. Prof. L. B. Allyn, who made the exhaustive laboratory tests essential to this purpose, set the seal of approval upon the *Quality Products* of the American Sugar Refining Company, including

CRYSTAL Domino SUGAR

The reasons are obvious, for purity has always been the single purpose in every step of the making of Crystal Domino Sugar and the other *Quality Products* of this Company. Special electric light tests gauge its glistening whiteness. Keen-eyed experts judge the size and texture of the crystals. Scalding, live steam constantly purifies the polished steel utensils. And Crystal Domino Sugar comes to you in sealed packages as pure and wholesome in quality as it is dainty and attractive in form.

Read the story of its making in our splendidly illustrated booklet, sent on request. Address Dept. E.

The American Sugar Refining Co.

117 Wall Street **New York**

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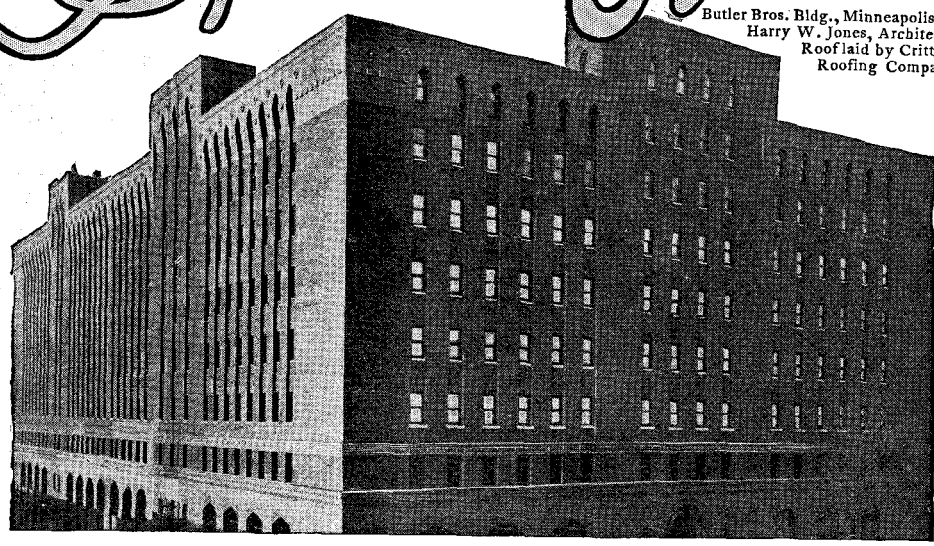
Barrett Specification Roofs



Butler Bros. Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Harry W. Jones, Architect.
Roof laid by Crittenden Roofing Company

The Cheapest Permanent Roof

ANYBODY who knows roofing values would take it for granted that this building must be roofed along the lines of the Barrett Specification.

First, because the roof is flat and has an enormous area, and second, because it is on an important building, housing valuable merchandise.

The bigness of the area makes it certain that relative costs of construction and maintenance for the roof were carefully considered by competent architects.

The *cheapest permanent roof* was what they were after, and the cheapest permanent roof is one made of pitch, felt and slag or gravel, laid as directed in the Barrett Specification.

A Barrett Specification Roof will last twenty to thirty years. It never needs painting or similar maintenance expenses. The first cost is low and the unit cost is usually less than one-quarter cent per foot per year. No other type of roofing approaches this in economy.

Small and unimportant buildings often have more wasteful types of roof covering, but when the size compels study of the expenses involved, Barrett Specification Roofs are invariably used.

The Barrett Specification is simply the best method of using Specification Felt and Specification Pitch so as to make the most economical and durable roof. Copy of it free on request. Address our nearest office

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago Philadelphia Boston St. Louis Cleveland Pittsburgh
Cincinnati Kansas City Minneapolis New Orleans Seattle London, Eng.
Canadian Offices:—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

TRADE B MARK

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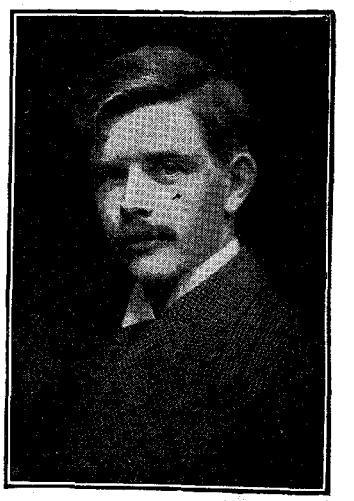
In Your Heart You Know that You Are Not Giving Your Body a Square Deal

I KNOW the reasons which keep back any man from giving his body the exercise demanded by good health and common sense. They are just three:

One is sheer lack of will power to force the body to do *anything*.

Another is the lack of knowledge as to just what forms of exercise are best.

The third is the notion that you don't need any exercise. This condition is typical of the man of sedentary habits.



Which is YOUR reason?

I can practically rebuild the man who, for the first two reasons, is letting his physical condition go to pot. And I can do the same for the man in the third case, provided he will stir himself enough to acknowledge his physical flabbiness to himself.

The Thompson Course

will take one of you men whose bodies respond only sluggishly to the commands of your mind, and will force mind and body to co-ordinate—to work in harmony. This will enable you to control not only your own body, but will give you a personality that instead of bending for others, will sway them your way.

It is not the purpose of the Thompson Course to build big, useless surface muscles. The Thompson Course builds strong, hardy, clean internal organs—and these bring power, health, reserve energy and longevity for the man or woman who enjoys their possession.

If the day's work fags you,—

If an ill-chosen meal upsets your digestion,—

If a sleepless night spoils the next day—then you are *not normal*, but are below par, unnecessarily, yes and shamefully.

You were given a body that had an abundant *reserve fund of energy* to draw upon in just such hours of need.

The **Thompson Course** of Exercise is a rational, pleasant and easy means of securing and maintaining that reserve power which your body originally had.

My Course is different from any other in that it benefits (by natural movements scientifically applied) the *dynamos* of the bodily machine, *i. e.*, the lungs, heart, stomach, intestines, etc. All these are *muscular* and can be strengthened by proper exercise. Yet as far as I can learn, until my Course was evolved, no systematic treatment existed that was based on this axiomatically natural method.

The clearness of your mind, the strength of your nerves, your hopefulness and joy in living, all depend on the tone and vigor of your vital organs.

I offer you something that will benefit every inch of your body and mind through every minute of your life, and I offer it on free-trial-terms that make it impossible for you to lose a penny.

Read in my book, "Human Energy," how in a few minutes of easy movements each day you can make yourself an example of real health and abounding energy. Send for "Human Energy," free and postpaid.

J. Edmund Thompson Suite 37, Exchange Bldg., Worcester, Mass.

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The Logical Dentifrice

YOU will acknowledge that good teeth are an asset.

You will acknowledge that you cannot keep your teeth sound if you neglect them.

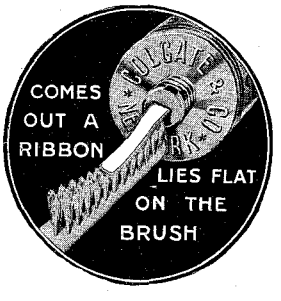
The logical dentifrice is one which is both efficient and pleasant to the taste.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

TRADE MARK

is doubly efficient, as it not only cleans thoroughly and antiseptically, but also leaves the mouth in that non-acid condition which counteracts germ-growth. Its delicious flavor makes its use an easy habit to form.

Send 4 cents for a trial tube.



COLGATE & CO.

DEPT Z, 199 FULTON ST., NEW YORK

Makers of the famous Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap

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What's the Future for Business?

WERE ever articles more timely, or more eagerly received, than The Outlook's series on "What's the Matter with Business?"

These articles are of peculiar interest to our own subscribers, because more than a year ago these subscribers anticipated the situation now admitted by every one.

December, 1910, in the face of most optimistic utterances by bankers and business men, Babson's Reports pointed to just the conditions which The Outlook is discussing to-day.

You gladly pay $3.00 per year for The Outlook's keen comments on the present depression. Would it not be worth much more to have seen that this depression was imminent?

Our work is to ascertain facts that shape business and inform our clients thereof before such facts become public, reporting suppressed news to those few who must have it.

To any man who thinks in four figures or more, we shall be glad to send without charge a booklet of extracts from our reports of the past year.

Please state whether you are interested as a banker, a merchant, or an investor. Address the

BABSON STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Largest Organization of Its Class in the United States

(We refer to any of the largest banks of Boston)

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FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

All orders for this class of advertising will be most carefully scrutinized, and The Outlook will use its best judgment in accepting only such advertisements of this character as will promote the interests of its readers in making conservative and reliable investments which provide reasonable safety.

All advertising of mining and oil stocks is excluded.

Choosing Your Investment Banker

THE investor desiring to place his funds in bonds bearing the maximum interest, with safety and convertibility, is confronted with one question—***To whom shall he go to make his investment?***

Naturally, he should turn to an Investment Banking House whose experience, ability and business methods stand pre-eminent. The utmost care in choosing the house from which one intends to purchase is just as important as selecting the investment itself.

S. W. STRAUS & CO. was organized in 1882, since which time we have gained an experience of inestimable value to our clients. In these thirty years no client of ours has ever lost one single dollar of principal or interest on any investment purchased of us.

It is and always has been our custom to repurchase, when requested, securities bought from us, at par and accrued interest, less a handling charge of One Per Cent, thus making them readily convertible into cash.

If you are genuinely interested in a type of security which has stood the test of 30 years' exacting investment experience, write for "The Investor's Magazine," which we publish twice a month in the interest of conservative investors.

We would be pleased to submit a list of very choice bonds based on the highest class of centrally-located, improved, income-producing Chicago real estate. **Netting the investor 6%.**

Write for Circular No. F-4

S.W. STRAUS & Co.

INCORPORATED

MORTGAGE AND BOND BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1882

STRAUS BUILDING, CHICAGO.

[64B]

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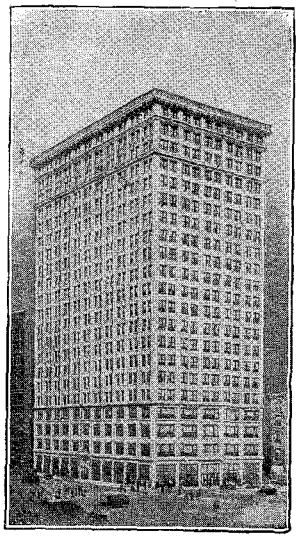
A 5½% Investment

In the Business Center of Chicago



A bond issue of $700,000 in $500 and $1,000 denominations, secured by first mortgage on 21-story modern fireproof office building being constructed on one of the principal corners in the heart of the city of Chicago. This investment combines these strong points:

1st The security is valued by us at $1,550,000, or more than twice the entire bond issue.

2nd The actual cost of the building according to a conservative estimate will be in excess of $1,300,000.

3rd The bonds are serial and the debt will be rapidly reduced by substantial payments.

4th The net income will show a substantial surplus over the annual requirements for interest and serial installments of the principal.

5th The bonds are the personal obligations of responsible men having an aggregate net worth of several times the bond issue.

Full Information in Circular No. 753 Z.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865) **105 S. La Salle Street, Chicago**

Dominick & Dominick

Established 1870

Members New York Stock Exchange

115 Broadway, New York, N. Y. **333 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.**

Our January offering of bonds and preferred stocks, yielding from 4½% to 6%, is ready for investors. We recommend only the obligations of companies whose earnings are large and whose capitalization is conservative. Our forty years' experience is at the disposal of buyers.

INVESTMENTS

Issues regarded as speculative by one generation have become the investment securities of another generation.

We will gladly give you the benefit of our statistical service. Send us your problem regarding the disposition of your savings, whether they be small or large.

Personal attention will be given your order regardless of the amount.

Our market letter is of particular value to you and contains the current news. Sent free on request. Also a condensed Railroad and Industrial pocket manual. This booklet is brimful of useful data and with it you are well and profitably informed. It answers one thousand questions. Write us to-day.

We are offering at a price to yield 5.30% net, an absolute first mortgage steam railroad 5% Gold Coupon bond. A legal investment for Life Insurance companies in New York and Massachusetts.

Free information upon application.

ALEXANDER & CO.

41 Exchange Place, New York

Members | New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange

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You Can Benefit by the

Expert Investment Advice

of a house that has distributed among its clients many millions of dollars of the highest type of public utility and other securities, *and during all the years it has been in business the principal and interest of every bond it has brought out has been paid promptly.*

We are anxious to help you with your investment problem, and to place at your disposal, for your protection, our long experience and valuable facilities.

You may be interested in our particular offerings at this time, which include a wide range of seasoned securities in denominations and maturities to satisfy almost any requirement—

Municipal bonds (tax free in many states), yielding as high as 4¼%. Water works, traction, hydro-electric and coal securities, to yield from 5% to 6%.

Every one of these issues is well secured. The margin of safety is ample and well defined.

Irrespective of whether you are in the market at this moment or not, we suggest that you write us *now*, mentioning your prospective investment and its requirements, and ask for Circular 127E. We can be of service to you.

J. S. & W. S. KUHN, Inc.

Bank for Savings Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago	Philadelphia	New York	Boston
First National Bank Bldg.	Real Estate Trust Bldg.	37 Wall St.	Kuhn, Fisher & Co., Inc.

Past Experience

At this season of the year when dividends and interest are due, if not forthcoming the investor begins to feel that his judgment is not good, or it he has relied on the judgment of others, he may feel they are at fault.

Infallible judgment is not a trait of mind possessed by any person. Some are less liable to err than others, and in making investments, it is always safer to accept advice from those who make it their business to know good securities from bad ones.

As brokers soliciting your business, we investigate thoroughly every security we are asked to pass upon and furnish you all the facts we discover. You then have a basis on which to determine for yourself whether or not our advice is worth your consideration.

If you want advice as to securities you contemplate buying, write us for information.

CHISHOLM & CHAPMAN

Members New York Stock Exchange

Empire Building, 71 Broadway, New York

Some People Profit By Opportunities

that are not presented to others, or that others ignore. This is YOUR opportunity to transform a savings account or an idle bank deposit into a highly desirable and *profitable investment.*

WE HAVE PAID

5% PER ANNUM

for nineteen years, aggregating more than $1,000,000.00 distributed in this way. Our business is conducted under New York Banking Dept. Supervision. Funds in our care are safeguarded by selected mortgages on New York and suburban real estate.

Assets over $2,500,000

We invite you to do business with us *by mail.* Deposits may be made at any time and withdrawn whenever desired upon short notice. Full earnings reckoned for all of the time. You can open an account with $25.00.

Write for Booklet

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.

10 Times Bldg.,
Broadway & 42d St., New York

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

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ÆTNA-IZED?

NEW 3 IN 1 POLICY

LIFE—ACCIDENT—HEALTH

For $17.00 a Year

YOU CAN BE ÆTNA-IZED

Against loss of life from any cause in the sum of $250
(Payable immediately upon filing Official Death Certificate.)

Against death by Ordinary Accident for - $1,250

Against death by Travel or Burning Building Accident for $2,250

The last two amounts increase in five years to $1,750 and $3,250

Against loss of time from Sickness - $5.00 weekly

Against Loss of Time { Ordinary accidents $5.00 weekly
Travel accidents $10.00 weekly

You must be in good health; under fifty years of age, and your occupation must put you in class "Preferred" as occupations are classified by Accident Companies.

We cannot tell you in this advertisement about Special Payments for Loss of Hand, Foot or Eye; Both Hands, Feet or Eyes; Fees for Surgical Operations; Hospital Expenses; Payments for Partial as well as Total Loss of Time with payments every eight weeks, or payments of fixed amounts in advance of recovery for certain stated injuries by which this insurance protects your income.

Send us the coupon and let our Agent tell you the rest.

Whether you insure for One Thousand or Fifty Thousand the cost is proportionately the same.

PROTECT YOUR INCOME.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY DEPARTMENT HARTFORD, CONN.

Send me information about your **NEW 3 IN 1 POLICY**

Name_____

Address _____

Age____ Occupation _____

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Six Per Cent. and Par for 24 Years

THIS is the record of A-R-E Six's, the 6% Gold Bonds of the American Real Estate Company. These bonds are based on its actual ownership of extensive holdings of selected New York Real Estate, the best security on earth. That this real estate affords REAL, DEPENDABLE security is shown by the constant and tremendous advance in the value of the City's realty, whose assessed valuation of $7,525,474,063 in 1912 shows a gain of more than 140%, or an average of 14% per annum for the last ten years.

¶ For nearly a quarter of a century A-R-E Six's have been sold at par and matured their principal at par, returning to investors nearly $8,000,000. One-third of those outstanding are re-investments, the natural results of a policy of keeping promises and fulfilling contracts.

¶ Holders of A-R-E Six's are assured of the safety of their principal and certainty of their interest—the two vital essentials of an investment.

¶ A-R-E Six's provide these features and also offer unusual conveniences in denominations issued, surrender privileges and savings plans.

¶ If you are dissatisfied with present, or are seeking new investments and desire to secure the best adjustment of security, yield and convertibility, let us tell you about A-R-E Six's. They are issued in these forms:

6% Coupon Bonds

For those who wish to invest $100, $500, $1,000, etc. Interest payable semi-annually by coupons.

6% Accumulative Bonds

For those who wish to save $25 or more a year and mature $1,000 and upward. Interest compounded annually.

¶ Descriptive matter and map of New York City, showing location of our properties sent on request.

American Real Estate Company

Capital and Surplus, $2,011,247.80

Assets $23,026,889.67
Founded 1888

Room 505
527 Fifth Avenue
New York

A-R-E SIX'S

6% Without Risk

First Mortgages On High Grade Farms

There is no more desirable security from the standpoint of absolute safety and liberal income-yield, than a carefully selected high-grade first mortgage on improved farm property.

The Proof of This

lies in the fact that the big conservative Investors such as Insurance Companies, Saving Banks, Trust Companies, Colleges, Estates, etc., have millions invested in Western Farm First Mortgages.

41 Years Without A Loss

We have had over 40 years' experience as Mortgage Merchants, specializing in the choicest Farm Mortgage Securities. During that time our record has been unclouded by a single loss to any client.

Our Exceptional Facilities

The service we render the investor is unusally efficient. We collect and remit principal and interest without charge, see that taxes are paid and look after the insurance, when it is assigned as additional security.

Our Own Money Invested

We are not Mortgage Brokers, but Mortgage Merchants. We own and stand back of every security we offer you. Among our permanent clients are many Banks, Insurance Companies and Individual Investors who have the utmost confidence in our judgment and business methods.

If you are seeking a safe, profitable investment, we can offer you some unusual inducements right now.

Write For List Today

Maxwell Investment Company
1011 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

An Investment—
—in Cuba

Yielding over 7%

La Maya Valley Land & Imp. Co.

10 year, 7% Debenture Bonds
Denominations, $500

Total issue $400,000.
Interest payable semi-annually.
Callable at 105 and interest.

Knickerbocker Trust Company Trustee

These Debentures are virtually a first lien on 59,700 acres of sugar lands in Eastern Cuba. Estimated earnings this season (output having been contracted for), $60,000.

$250,000 of these Debentures having been sold, the balance —$150,000—are now offered at 92½ and accrued interest.

Payments may be made, if desired, in four monthly payments.

Send for particulars

Security Transfer & Registrar Co.
66 Broadway **New York City**

WANTED

$80,000 for 5 years at 5½%

Real Estate first mortgage on productive property, consisting of extensive acreage and large buildings in exclusive section ot Hudson River town in Westchester County, N. Y. Conservatively valued at $350,000. Principals only. Fullest investigation invited. Address 0282, Outlook.

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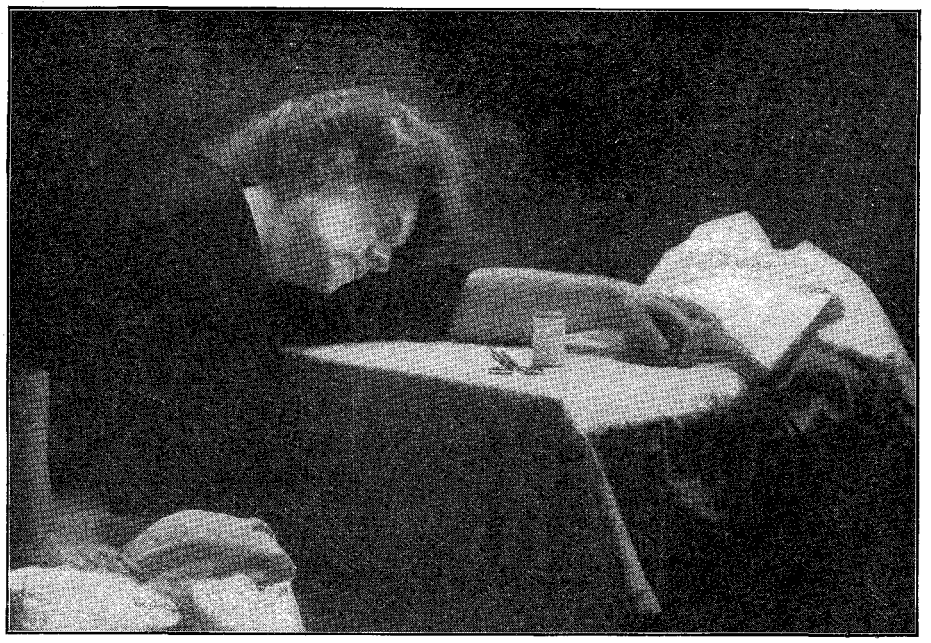

Tired Out!

IT sometimes happens that a woman, on the death of her husband, is left without any means of support. Her duties have not fitted her to meet the problems of making a living for herself and her children, and she has to fall back upon her skill with a needle. Such skill is so poorly paid that poverty and privation stare her in the face.

No man has any excuse for subjecting his wife to such a future. Whatever he earns, a part of it should be used to guarantee her against it.

The **Travelers Insurance Company** in its Guaranteed Low Cost Monthly Income Policy has the best safeguard ever devised for just this emergency.

The Travelers Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONN.

Please send me particulars regarding Guaranteed Low Cost Monthly Income Policy.

Name_____ **Business Address**_____

Date of Birth_____ **City**_____ **State**_____

Outlook

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SIXTY-SEVENTH

NEW YO

INSURANCE

346 Broadway

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1912

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate	$ 10,616,711.90	Policy Reserve	$566,919,308.00
Loans on Mortgages	116,298,323.50	Other Policy Liabilities	7,359,006.83
Loans on Policies	113,516,068.47	Premiums and Interest prepaid	3,385,535.50
Bonds (market value Dec. 31, 1911)	421,122,821.04	Commissions, Salaries, Taxes, etc.	1,287,423.53
Cash	7,284,253.12	Dividends payable in 1912	11,690,143.32
Premiums in course of collection	7,724,930.65	Reserve for Deferred Dividends	83,064,153.00
Interest and rents due and accrued	8,121,577.82	Reserves for other purposes	10,979,116.32
Total	$684,684,686.50	Total	$684,684,686.50

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS:

Within the year just closed the Insurance Department of New York has examined the Company. The examination went much deeper than the mere question of solvency and a correct statement of assets and liabilities. It went to questions of economy, efficiency and especially to the attitude of the Executive Officers toward the rights of policy-holders, the laws of the State and the regulations of the Department.

It would not be possible for me by any use of statistical tables, ratios or comparisons, to present a statement so luminous and convincing as that made by Honorable William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance, at the close of his examination.

It is the last word in State supervision—impartial but just—constructed on the sound theory that it is as much the duty of a public official to commend fine public service as it is to denounce wrongdoing or inefficiency. The muckraker will find nothing interesting in it. You will. It is, therefore, printed opposite in full.

Darwin P. Kingsley

New York, Jan. 10, 1912 *President.*

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ANNUAL REPORT

RK LIFE

COMPANY

New York

(Copy of Memorandum filed at Albany, December 9, 1911, by Hon. Wm. H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of Insurance)

State of New York—Insurance Department

{ IN THE MATTER OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY } **MEMORANDUM OF THE SUPERINTENDENT**

It is thought proper to file with the report on the examination of the New York Life Insurance Company, dated November 21, 1911, the following memorandum:

The examination of this Company now completed, is the second since the enactment of the amendatory laws of 1906. It is even more complete and painstaking than was the examination of three years ago.

The New York Life is one of the great life insurance companies under the supervision of this department. As of December 31, 1910, such Company had assets approximating closely to $650,000,000, outstanding insurance exceeding $2,000,000,000, and an annual premium income of about $80,000,000. It disbursed to policy-holders in 1910 over $53,000,000. As of December 31 last, such Company held in reserve for its policy-holders—including deferred dividends—upwards of $600,000,000, and in contingency and special funds for the protection of policy-holders, nearly $18,000,000. **It does business generally in the United States and in 39 principal nations of the world.** It has approximately 996,000 policy-holders.

The mere recital of these figures indicates the magnitude of the task committed to the examiners, and gives emphasis to the fact that after an examination covering seven months, such examiners concluded:

> *"The final results of this examination show that the work of the Company is done efficiently and economically; its claims are paid promptly; its policy-holders are treated fairly; its dividends are apportioned and paid without discrimination; and the Company complies with the requirements of the law and the rulings of the supervising authorities in both the spirit and the letter."*

The above statement should not be taken, however, as indicating that this Company and its work were in no respect found the subject of criticism. The fact worthy of note is that the criticisms made by the examiners have to do with minor details and do not concern the management, the observance by such management of the law, the Company's treatment of policy-holders, or matters of Company policy generally. **Indeed, the criticisms set forth in the report are so relatively unimportant as to be in effect negligible.**

The impression made by the examiners' report was considerably strengthened by a personal inspection of the Home Office of this Company made by me shortly after such report was completed. Evidences of economy, both in the number of employees and in the space occupied, as well as in the use of labor-saving devices of various kinds, were noticed. The efficient organism of this great institution, centering as it does in its so-called "office committee," was everywhere evident. **An almost over-scrupulous desire to comply with every statutory requirement or departmental regulation was also noted.** Indeed, for general Home Office efficiency, for watchfulness over the little things that go to increase a company's expense ratio, for accuracy of record and in accounting methods, and for a full observance of the law, **this Company is entitled, not merely to the commendation given it by the examiners, but to the official approval of this department here recorded.**

Dated, Albany, December 9th, 1911. *Superintendent of Insurance.*

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BONDS

Accepted by the U. S. Gov'm't as security for

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS

are the only class we offer. Instead of the 2% paid by the Postal Banks, these Bonds yield from 4½% to 4¾%

Write today for FREE CIRCULAR.

The New First National Bank, Dept. A-1, Columbus, Ohio

How to Accumulate $1,000.00

Write now for our free booklet telling all about our $500, $1,000, $2,500 and $5,000

5% Ten Yr. Trust **BONDS** On Easy Payments

Profit sharing. Interest payable semi-annually.

GUARANTEE TRUST & BANKING CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Bond Department Established 1899
CAPITAL $500,000.00.

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 711. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.

SEATTLE 7% MORTGAGES

In ten years this office has placed over $1,000,000 into Seattle Real Estate mortgages, without the loss of a cent to the mortgagee. Send for booklet C.

JOSEPH E. THOMAS & CO. Inc.
109 Cherry St. Seattle, Wash.

7% **MORTGAGES ON FARMS AND IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.** Absolutely reliable. NOONAN LOAN AND REALTY CO., 236 Lee Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

A remedy of superior merit for Coughs, Hoarseness and irritation of throat, giving wonderful relief in Lung Troubles, Bronchitis and Asthma. Free from opiates or any harmful ingredient. Sold only in boxes. **Sample mailed free.**

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

Georgia First Mortgage Loans Yield You 7%

25 years' experience without loss of a dollar. Illustrated booklet and reference on request.

SESSIONS LOAN & TRUST CO.
MARIETTA, GA.

SIX % NET

I can loan your money on the most productive **FARMS IN NORTHERN MICHIGAN** and pay you 6% net. No better farm security in the Middle West. References: First National Bank, this City.
Merlin Wiley, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.

Bound Volumes of The Outlook

Handsomely made up in Jade Green Cloth, advertising pages eliminated, convenient size for Library, each Volume with Index, three Volumes to the year, at $1.25 per Volume. Carriage to be paid by purchaser. Each Volume contains a history of the world's doings in paragraphs which both report and interpret, reviews and records of current literature, and timely features of importance, with illustrations by eminent artists and photographers.

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Brother Cushman

SELLS GOOD GOODS

5 Corners, Montclair, New Jersey

One man writes: "Your

Grape Fruit Knife

is a surprise and delight. Send me four more. I want to present them to friends." If you eat Grape Fruit, eat it the right way and send to-day for this knife so you can. Ebony handle, plated blade, 50 cents prepaid. *Write for one to-day.*

Why not use a Table Knife

"That Will Cut Meat?"

Here is a new one that will. Blade of fine carver steel, ground sharp; ebony handle; patented hot-water proof fastening warranted not to get loose. 6 nicely packed in fine lined case, $3.00 prepaid.

The New Orange Knife

is immensely popular. A novelty, but a useful one. Triple plated. Cuts the rind only and can be used as any ordinary fruit knife. Makes a dainty gift. Six in lined case, $2.00 prepaid.

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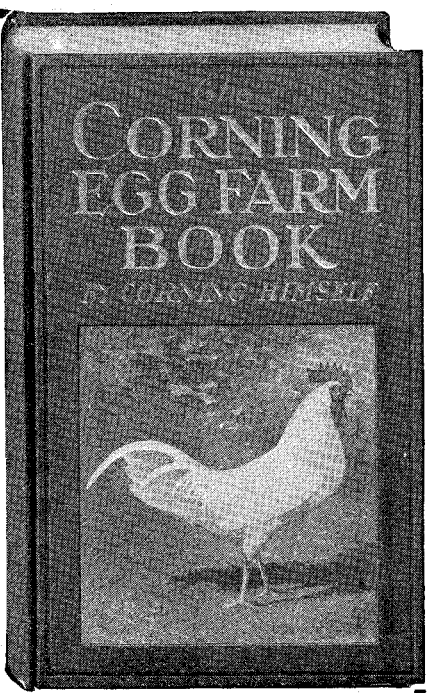
"THE CORNING EGG FARM BOOK

By Corning Himself"



Not a Dream of Some Would-Be Successful Poultryman;
No Theoretical Possibilities;
But Actual, Accomplished Facts.

The Straight-Forward Story of the Building up, in Five and a Half Years, of the Greatest Egg Farm in the World, from a Start with only 30 Hens.

The Corning Method developed the Strain of Single Comb White Leghorns, *which cannot be surpassed.*

The Corning Egg Farm Book tells in detail everything about this Farm, from the purchase of the acreage, at Bound Brook, N. J., in 1906, right up to date.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

The marvelous discoveries, and far-reaching developments in feeding for eggs, which have been made on The Corning Egg Farm during the last two years, can be found only in The Corning Egg Farm Book, because no one has gone into feeding for eggs so thoroughly and so successfully as Corning.

It matters not how successful you may be, the possession of the knowledge you will obtain by studying The Corning Egg Farm Book will enable you to reap a greater profit, year after year, than ever before.

The Corning Method brings success to the man who keeps a few hens, in the back yard, just as surely as to the man who keeps hens by the hundreds and thousands.

THE CORNING EGG FARM HAS NOW SURPASSED $6.41 PER HEN PER YEAR

and The Corning Egg Farm Book by Corning Himself, tells how you can do the same.

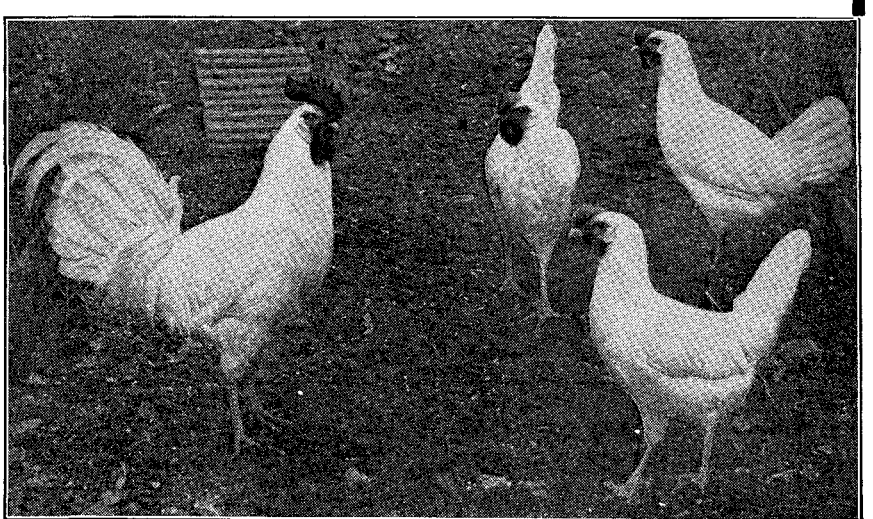
How to build the Corning Houses, detailed drawings, lists of required materials, with full instructions, are in the Book.

Remember, Corning designed and built all these houses. No builder, architect, or contractor, could give you such plans, as only Corning knows.

The chapter covering the handling of birds on Colony Range will help many a man to put more pullets into his laying house than he has ever done before.

Mortality in raising chicks can be materially lessened by following the instructions laid down in The Corning Egg Farm Book.

This Book is a real book, not a cheap, paper pamphlet. It is bound in rich, blue cloth, stamped in gold, with the Corning Strain Utility Cockerel in colors. 216 pages of clear type on fine paper. A Corning Cockerel, painted by one of New York's foremost artists, in life colors, is the Frontispiece. The pictures, 36 in number, were taken by a photographer of reputation. They are half-tones, full page, and larger. 39 pen-and-ink drawings cover plans of the buildings, etc.



No one else can offer you the equivalent of The Corning Egg Farm Book *at any price*, for the pertinent reason that the knowledge given in plain language, understandable and usable by any one, has been thought out, worked out, and perfected by the Cornings. No experiments are left for others. The following of the Corning Method, as told in this Book, means assured success and profit. Price $1.00, postpaid, to any address.

THE CORNING EGG FARM, BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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"Onyx" Hosiery

Trade GUARANTEED ONYX REGISTERED *Mark*

THOSE who wear "ONYX" Hosiery can rest assured that nobody can tell them they could get *better* hosiery.

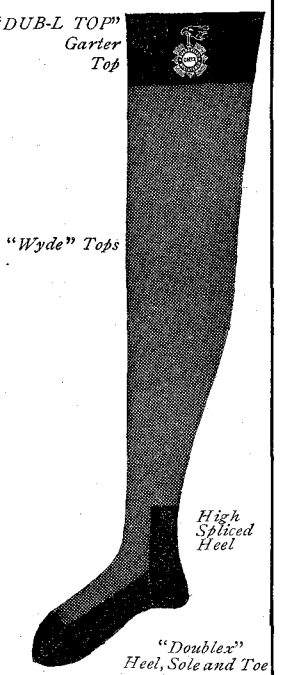
That is impossible.

If you are preparing for an outing in temperate climates, every costume and shoe can find its match in "ONYX" hosiery.

The Newest Shades are always to be found in this Superior Brand.

Hosiery does *not* stand still. There are improvements and changes being made continually.

The "ONYX" Brand always leads in these innovations, as shown by the illustrations.



See the Recent "ONYX" Silk Productions for Men and Women selling at

$1.00, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00

per pair

They contain Every Improvement and represent the Highest Quality at the Least Outlay.

Every pair is warranted to be free from defects, to give reasonable wear, if otherwise, may be exchanged

Sold by reputable merchants everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will direct you to the nearest dealer or send postpaid any number desired. *Write to Dept. "M."*

Lord & Taylor *Wholesale Distributors* **New York**

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